# FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

[VOL XXII. FAYETTEVILLE, N. C. WEDNESDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 6, 1839. [NO. 1170.]

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED, WEEKLY,
BY EDWARD J. HALE,
At $2 50 per annum, if paid in advance; $3 if paid during the year of subscription; or $3 50 at the end of the year.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents per square for the first, and thirty cents for each succeeding publication. Advertisers are requested to state the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.

☞ *Letters to the Editor must be post paid.*☜



## Just Received,

25 Pieces Cotton Bagging, weighing 1½ lb. per yard,
50 coils bale Rope.
10 quarter casks sweet Malaga Wine,
75 bags Rio Coffee,
2000 lbs. Loaf Sugar.
10 bbls. superior Tanner's Oil,
For sale by
THOS. S. LUTTERLOH.
*Oct.* 30, 1839. 69-3t

## NEW GOODS.

THE SUBSCRIBER has received his FALL and WINTER SUPPLY OF GOODS, embracing a general assortment of

DRY GOODS,
Shoes and Boots, Hats and Caps,
HARDWARE & CUTLERY,
*Crockery and Glass Ware,*
WINES AND LIQUORS,
GROCERIES OF ALL KINDS,
Patent Medicines. Paints and Dye Stuffs. Hatters' Materials, &c.

The Stock is very heavy. Merchants are invited to call and examine for themselves.

☞ SOUTH CAROLINA MONEY will be taken at par, if paid when the Goods are bought.
G. B. ATKINS,
*Foot of Hay Mount.*
*October* 26, 1839. 69tf

THE SUBSCRIBER has now in store, opposite the La Fayette Hotel, the following GOODS, which will be sold on moderate terms for Cash or good Paper.

109 BAGS Rio and Cuba COFFEE.
16 Hhds. Porto Rico Sugar.
2 Boxes Havanna Brown do.
300 Sacks Liverpool Salt.
20 Bags Almonds and Brazil Nuts.
50 Boxes and ½ bbls. Sugar and Soda Biscuit and Crackers.
100 Boxes and qr. Boxes Raisins.
10 Baskets Champagne Wine.
4 Do. Salad Oil.
20 Qr. Casks Sweet Malaga and other Wines.
20 Cases Hats and Shoes.
12 Crates and Casks Crockery, (some very fine.)
75 Kegs Nails.
20 Bbls. Copperas.
24 Qr. Boxes Spanish Cigars.
50 Boxes Bar Soap.
25 Cases Claret Wine.
10 Doz. Windsor Chairs.

Shoe Blacking, London Porter, Cotton Cards, Writing and Wrapping Paper, Carolina Hoes, Candy, Preserved Ginger, Havanna Sweetmeats, Seal Skin Caps, Table Salt, Pickles, &c. &c.
—ALSO—
10 Cases Domestics, Prints, and other Dry Goods, direct from the manufactories.
SAM'L. W. TILLINGHAST.
*October* 26.

## *Just Received,*

FROM Steam Boat Henrietta & Co., a general assortment of Ladies' and Gentlemen's Boots and Shoes, selected with care by himself from the best Manufactories. All which he can warrant to be of the first quality. Ladies' Gaiter, Lasting, Seal, Morocco and Calf Boots and Shoes. Gentlemen's Boots and Shoes of all descriptions. Misses' and Boys' ditto. Also, dress Pumps, house servants and coarse negro Shoes, together with his own Manufactory, makes a complete assortment.
—ALSO—
A general assortment of Shoe and Saddle Leather, sold at the lowest prices.
I want to employ two or three good Workmen, to whom good wages and steady employ will be given.
B. BEACH.
*October* 30, 1839. 69-4w

FAYETTEVILLE
## FEMALE SEMINARY,

UNDER the personal superintendence and instruction of Mr. Bailey and Mr. Spencer, aided in every department by able Female Teachers.

Seven rooms in the commodious building hitherto occupied, will be devoted to the use of the School, and the classes divided according to their ages, and separated as much as possible from each other.

The commodious arrangements for Boarding continue as last year, and Mr. Beach is prepared to take 10 or 12 young Ladies in the Seminary Buildings, where they will have the benefit of constant intercourse with all the Teachers.

Pupils are charged from time of entrance to close of session. No deduction for absence, except in case of sickness.

The Academic year commences on the 14th of October, and closes on the 18th of July following.

The year is divided into two Sessions of twenty weeks each. Parents and guardians are reminded that it is very important to Pupils that they should enter early, and *begin* with their respective Classes. Every week they delay, they lose in effect *two* weeks.

TERMS—IN ADVANCE:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Elementary Department or 2d Class, | $8 | per Session. |
| First Class, | 16 | " " |
| French Language, | 10 | " " |
| Drawing and Painting, | 10 | " " |
| Music on Piano Forte, accompanied by the voice, | 25 | " " |
| Music on Guitar, | 25 | " " |
| Use of Piano, | 3 | " " |
| Incidentals, | 50 | cents. |

*October* 27. 69-tf

## *Valuable Land for Sale.*

THE Subscribers, having a desire to remove to to the West, offer for Sale their Land, lying on Cape Fear River, consisting of about 287 ACRES with about 70 or 80 Acres under cultivation—about 16 miles above Fayetteville, and on the Nort, East side of the River. Also about 635 ACRES Pinewood Land, well timbered, about 13 miles above Fayetteville; and where we live is a first rate SAW MILL, in good repair—2½ miles from a navigable stream.

The above Land will be offered at private Sale until the 1st of December; if not sold by that time, further notice will be given. Any person, desirous of purchasing good Land, would do well to make application, soon, to John McLeran, who resides on the place, (and examine for themselves,) who will take every pains in showing the Land.
JOHN McLERAN,
CATHARINE COLVIN.
*Cumberland County, Sept.* 3, 1839. 61-cowt1Dec.

## Piano Fortes.

A VARIETY of Piano Fortes are opened at the Female Seminary, for sale on commission.—They are from the best manufacturers in New York, and warranted. They can be well boxed for safe conveyance to any part of the country. The prices vary from $150 to $350, and can be had on a credit of four months, for good negotiable notes. Apply at the Seminary, or to Col. S. T. Hawley.
*Fayetteville, Oct.* 12, 1839. 67tf

## Morus Multicaulis.

I WILL sell 40 or 50 thousand buds of the MORUS MULTICAULIS, at one dollar per hundred, and will furnish Silk Worm Eggs without charge to persons purchasing my Trees. I will also sell two or three hundred Roots, with 8 or 10 inches of stem, at 20 cents per Root. I can have them delivered on fair terms at 100 miles distance, if the quantity purchased will justify. Address,
S. ALLEN,
*Snow Camp, Orange county, N. C.*
10th Mo.. 2d, 1839. 67-5w

## ENTERTAINMENT.

THE SUBSCRIBER, having been satisfactorily engaged for more than three years in attending to a

## BOARDING HOUSE

Feels encouraged to say to the public, that her HOUSE and STABLES are well furnished for the reception and accommodation of those who may be pleased to call.
E. SMITH.

☞ All the STAGES arrive at and depart from my House, where Seats are secured, and no exertions spared to give general satisfaction to Passengers.

☞ My Residence is on the corner of Gillespie street, the Lot formerly occupied by Mrs. Barge, convenient to the Market and near the State Bank.
*Fayetteville, Aug.* 14, 1839. 58-3m.

## MEAT AND DRINK!

ON HAND AND FOR SALE,
5000 LBS. prime Corn-fed BACON,
80 bbls. old back country Whiskey,
30 do do Apple Brandy,
On consignment, and must be sold very low for *Cash*,
by C. J. ORRELL.
*Fayetteville, July* 16. 1839. 54tf

## "Puff away Care."

25,000 SPANISH and American CIGARS
2,000 papers do. smoking Tobacco.
Just received and for sale by
C. J. ORRELL.
*Fayetteville, Aug.* 15. 60-*tf.*

## Notice.

THE Subscriber would inform the public, that he intends carrying on the business of GUN SMITHING, on the North side of Hay Street, three doors below the corner of Hay and Hillsborough Streets, where he intends Stocking Rifles, Shot Guns and Pistols, besides Repairing Locks; and all other business in the line will be done in the neatest order.

Also, constantly on hand, a large stock of Shot Guns, Rifles, Pistols, &c., all of which will be sold at low prices for Cash.
E. A. HARPER.
*January* 1, 1839. 26-1y.

## For Sale,

100 CASKS THOMASTOWN LIME,
80 kegs pure White Lead,
20 do common do,
60 kegs Cut Nails,
25 barrels prime St. Croix Sugar,
20 bags prime Laguira Coffee,
6 quarter casks London particular Madeira Wine, (Constitution Brand,)
2 casks London Porter,
10 casks Ground Plaister,
10 hhds. prime Porto Rico Molasses,
5 barrels Loaf Sugar.
JOHN HUSKE & SON.
March 20, 1839. 37tf

## BARK!

THE Subscribers wish to contract for the delivery of from 100 to 200 cords of BARK.
L. S. BELDEN & CO.
March 20, 1839. 37tf

## HOLBROOK'S BELLS.

*For Churches, Manufactories, Plantations, &c.*

HOLBROOKS', the most celebrated Bell Founders in this country, having made arrangements with the Subscriber to receive and execute all orders for their Bells of any size, to 2,500 lbs., which they will warrant of the very best sound and quality, not surpassed by any Bells in this country. Also, Town Clocks, Church and Parlour Organs, of superior finish and tones. Orders received and information given by
JAMES MARTINE.

N. B. They will warrant their Bells, and should any fail to give satisfaction, they may be exchanged for another. Also Old Bells recast.
*Fayetteville, October* 20. 59-tf

## NEW STAGE LINE,

*From Fayetteville to Warsaw Depot.*

THE cheapest and most expeditious and comfortable route North and South from Fayetteville, is THE NEW STAGE LINE the subscribers established in January last, from Fayetteville, intersecting the Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road at Warsaw Depot, arriving in time for the Cars both North and South. This line has one day's advantage over any other line between Fayetteville and Augusta, Ga. Passengers only have the fatigue of 49 miles staging, and loss of one night's sleep, from Fayetteville (via Wilmington and Charleston) to Augusta, in forty hours.

Going North by this line, passengers will find less staging than on any other route now in operation; and in a few months, the Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road will be completed, and there will only be 49 miles staging from Fayetteville to New York.

Passengers by this line can have their choice at Weldon, N. C. to go by Washington City, or to Portsmouth and take the Bay Boats for Baltimore.

On this line the stages leave Fayetteville Sundays, Tuesdays and Thursdays, for Warsaw Depot, leave Warsaw Depot for Fayetteville, on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

The subscribers having prepared themselves, passengers will find on the regular stage days, two stages, if necessary; and will run an EXTRA STAGE at all times when necessary. No pains will be spared to give the public satisfaction.
BAKER & BLOCKER, Proprietors.
*Fayetteville, Sept.* 14, 1839. 67-*tf.*

## GREAT STOCK OF BOOKS AND STATIONARY.

THE Subscriber is now receiving his extensive stock of BOOKS, STATIONARY, &c., comprising all articles usually kept in a Book Store, purchased by himself for Cash in New York, and to be sold low.
E. J. HALE.
*October* 23.

TURNER & HUGHES'
**N. C. ALMANAC, FOR 1840,**
For sale, wholesale and retail, by
E. J. HALE.

## TRUST SALE.

IN Conformity to the provisions contained in a Deed of Trust, made by WILLIAM S. LATTA, to me, I will expose at public sale, on Tuesday, the 12th day of November next, at the Market House, in the town of Fayetteville:

3 NEGROES.
10 to 14 head of Horses and Mules.
30 head of Cattle.
60 head of Hogs,
1 Sulkey, Buggy and Harness.
2 Waggons and Gear.
—ALSO—
ALL the FURNITURE belonging to the said W. S. Latta, now in his possession.

TERMS liberal, and made known on the day of sale.
H. BRANSON, *Trustee.*
S. W. TILLINGHAST, *Auc't.*
*August* 28, 1839. 68-*ts.*

## For sale on accommodating terms,

A COMFORTABLE DWELLING HOUSE, one story high, with two Rooms and a Garret Room, and a Kitchen attached to it, situated on a high dry lot, with a good Garden spot, clear of Nut Grass, and convenient to good water. The situation is on Hillsborough street, and would suit a small family. The House is entirely new, plastered and painted. For further particulars, call at this Office.
*October* 18, 1839. 68-3w

## ARCHIBALD GRAHAM,

DRAPER AND TAILOR,

IS just receiving his Fall and Winter supply of GOODS in his line, viz:—

Super super Blue, Black and Brown CLOTHS,
Extra superfine Invisible Green,
Blue, Black and Olive Cloths,
Waterloo Steel-mixed Cloth, suitable for Surtouts and Over-coats,
Cadet mixed Cloth,
Black Silk Velvet, the best quality,
Double milled Cassimere, a superior article,
Buff Cassimere, for Vests,
Single milled Black Cassimere, ditto, ditto,
Goats' hair Camlet, (black,)
Black Satin Silk, (English and French,)
Figured Satin Silk,
Silk Serge,
Buttons, a good assortment,
Straps for Pantaloons,
Sewing Silk, Twist, Thread, Lining, Canvass and Padding, all of good quality, and will be sold on the lowest terms to those who may favour him with their custom.
*October* 16, 1839. 67-4w

## One Hundred Mill Stones

JUST RECEIVED, suited for the patent horse power, or portable Corn Mill, from 12 to 18 inches diameter, and will be sold low for cash, by
C. J. ORRELL.
*Fayetteville, July* 2, 1839. 52tf

## State of North Carolina,

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.
*Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, September Term*, 1839.
Francis N. Waddill and Sarah L. Moore,
*vs.*
Susan Moore Wilson, Ida Moore, Selina Moore, Catharine Campbell, William P. Hort, Alfred Hort, Nancy Hort, Hugh Y. Waddell, A. J. Hill, Alfred Waddell, Maurice Waddell and Wellington Waddell.

[PETITION FOR PARTITION OF LANDS.]

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Susan M. Wilson, Ida Moore, Selina Moore, Catharine Campbell, W. P. Hort, Alfred Hort, Nancy Hort and H. Y. Waddell, reside beyond the limits of this State: It is therefore Ordered, That publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer, giving notice of this Petition to the non-residents, and requiring them to appear at the Court to be held for Cumberland County, at the Court House in Fayetteville, on the first Monday in December next, and plead, answer or demur to this petition, otherwise it will be taken pro confesso and heard ex parte.

Witness, John McLaurin, Jr., Clerk of said Court, at Office, in Fayetteville, the first Monday of September, A. D. 1839, and 64th year of American Independence.
68-6w] JNO. McLAURIN, Jr.

## State of North Carolina,

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.
*Court of Pleas & Quarter Sessions, September Term*, 1839.
Charles P. Mallett *vs.* Norman McLeod.
(ORIGINAL ATTACHMENT LEVIED ON LAND.)

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Norman McLeod, the defendant in this case, is not an inhabitant of this State: It is ordered that publication be made for six successive weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, notifying said defendant of the levy of this Attachment, and requiring him to appear, replevy and plead at the term of this Court, to be held for the County of Cumberland, at the Court House in Fayetteville, on the first Monday in December next, or judgment by default will be awarded against him, and the property levied on be condemned to the satisfaction of Plaintiff's demand.

Witness, John McLaurin, Jr., Clerk of said Court, at Office, in Fayetteville, the first Monday of September, A. D. 1839, and of American Independence the 64th year.
67] JOHN McLAURIN, Jr.

## State of North Carolina,

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.
*Court of Pleas & Quarter Sessions, September Term*, 1839.
L. A. Nixon *vs.* Edward Webster.
Original Attachment levied on one lot of Land and the improvements thereon.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendant in this case hath removed beyond the limits of this State, so that the usual process of law cannot be served on him: It is therefore ordered by the Court, That publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, notifying said Edward Webster of the levy of this Attachment, and requiring him to appear, replevy and plead at the next term of this Court, to be held for the County of Cumberland, at the Court House in Fayetteville, on the first Monday in December next, or judgment by default will be entered against him, and the property levied on be condemned to the satisfaction of Plaintiff's demand.

Witness, John McLaurin, Jr., Clerk of said Court, at Office, the first Monday of September, A. D. 1839, and of American Independence the 64th.
67] JNO. McLAURIN, Jr.

## H. & E. J. LILLY,

HAVE received and opened in part their FALL and WINTER SUPPLY OF

DRY GOODS,
Hats, Shoes, Bonnets, Umbrellas,
HARDWARE & CUTLERY,
Which they offer at the LOWEST MARKET PRICES, at Wholesale or Retail.

*Their Stock consists partly of—*

French and English Merinos and Circassians, Bombazines, black Challys, Muslin-de-Lanes, figured and plain Silks, *black and colored;* blue, black and brown Cloths, Steel-mixt ditto for Over-coats, Cassimeres, Sattinets, Erminets, Kentucky Jeans, Negro Kerseys, Whitney Blankets, Duffle ditto, fine white and scarlet Flannels, brown and bleached Shirtings and Sheetings, *in great variety*, brown and bleached Drillings, Bed Ticks, Apron Checks, Velvets, French, English and American Calicoes, Cambrics, Mull, Jaconet, Book and Swiss Muslins, Plaid ditto, Bobinet and Thread Laces and Edgings, Muslin Trimmings, Wrought Collars and Capes, fancy Handkerchiefs and Scarfs, black Lace Veils, *handsome;* Hosiery and Gloves, Pongee and Bandanna Handkerchiefs, Thread Cambric, do. Handkerchiefs, Vestings, Gum and Net Suspenders, Linens and Lawns, Table and Towel Diapers, 12-4 Irish Sheetings, Merino Shirts and Drawers, Marseilles Quilts, Italian Cravats, Stocks, Collars and Bosoms, Clark's & Taylor's Spools, fine and common Carpetings, Seal and Fur Caps, with a great variety of articles not enumerated.

Their old customers, and purchasers generally, are invited to call at their Store (next door to Nott & Starr's,) and examine for themselves.
*Fayetteville, October* 23, 1839. 68 -8

## WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c.

THE SUBSCRIBER has just received a large assortment of Gold and Silver PATENT LEVER, LEPINE and PLAIN

WATCHES,

Of various qualities, fine and common fashionable Jewelry of every description, together with a splendid assortment of

## Silver and Plated Ware,

Such as Table, Tea, Dessert, Cream, Mustard and Salt Spoons, Sugar Tongs, Cups, Cake Baskets, Castors, Wine Stands, Candlesticks, Snuffers, Trays, Butter and Fruit Knives. Every article in the MILITARY line, Swords, Epauletts, Buttons, Lace, Stars, Plumes, Sashes, Drums, &c.
—ALSO—
A variety of other articles, viz: Block Tin and Britannia, Tea and Coffee Pots, German Silver Table, Dessert, Tea and Salt Spoons and Forks, Brass Andirons, Shovels, Tongs, and Candlesticks, Brass and Wire Fenders, Astral and Mantel Lamps, with drops, Glasses and Chimneys, Large and Small Waiters, Pen and Pocket Knives, Large and Small Scissors, Razors and Razor Straps, Hair, Cloth, Crumb, Tooth, Flesh and Hearth BRUSHES, Double and Single Barrel Shot Guns, Game Bags, Shot Pouches, Powder Flasks, Percussion Caps, Canister Powder, Patent Wire Cartridges, Pocket Pistols, Dirks, Violins, Flutes, Flageoletts, Music Boxes, Fifes, Piano and Flute Music, Perfumery of every kind, Walking Canes, Drill and Silver Eyed Needles, Ever pointed Pencils, Tooth-picks, Tweezers, Smoking Pipes, Fancy Boxes, Battledores, Chessmen and Boards, Silver and Steel Spectacles, Shell Side, Pocket and Dressing Combs, Steel Pens, Mathematical Instruments, Pole Chains, Surveyor's Compasses, Thermometers, Dog Collars, Paints, Purses, Pocket Books, Coral Necklaces, Card Cases, Guitars, &c.

☞ CLOCK and WATCH REPAIRING and other work in the line, thankfully received and strictly attended to.
W. PRIOR.
*Fayetteville, Oct.* 19, 1839. 68*f*

## BOOTS & SHOES.

GENERAL ASSORTMENT.

THE Subscriber has just received a large stock of BOOTS and SHOES, purchased by himself from the Manufactories in the cities of Philadelphia and New Haven, consisting in part of—

Gentlemen's Calf, Seal, Kip and thick Boots & Shoes,
Gentlemen's Calf, Morocco and Seal Walking and Dancing Pumps,
Gentlemen's Morocco and Seal Slippers,
Ladies' Calf, Seal, Morocco, Kid and Prunella Walking Shoes,
Ladies' Calf, Seal, Morocco, Kid and Prunella Slippers, (thick and thin soles,)
Ladies' colored Slippers,
Ladies' Seal, Morocco and Prunella Boots,
Misses' Leather and Prunella Boots and Shoes,
Boys' Calf, Kip and coarse Shoes and Brogans,
A large assortment of Men's and Women's common and coarse Boots and Shoes,
A large assortment of Children's Leather and Morocco Boots and Shoes.
—ALSO—
Sole and Upper LEATHER, Calf, Seal and Morocco Skins,
Binding and Lining Leather, Shoe Thread, Shoe Knives, Sparables, &c. &c.

All the above articles will be sold at Wholesale or Retail, low for Cash.
PELEG PEARCE.
*Market Square.*
*October* 22, 1839. 68tf

## AT IT AGAIN!

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Fayetteville, and the people generally, that he has made arrangements for conducting his business on a more extended scale. Having procured the services of a number of experienced workmen, and being determined to give his whole attention to the business, he only asks a liberal share of patronage to sustain him. He is very thankful for previous favors, and hopes his work will add to and justify a continuance of the same. His Shop is at the foot of Haymount, nearly opposite Mr. George McNeill's Store.
THOS. J. JOHNSON.
*October* 16, 1839. 68-3w

P. S.—Boots and Shoes Repaired at short notice, and in the best style. T. J. J.


A homicide of rather a singular character was perpetrated last Thursday near Syracuse. A pedlar, bending under the weight of his pack, encountered on one of the by-roads of that region a footpad, who demanded his money. The pedlar handed out his pocket-book. "Is this all?" asked the robber. "No," said the pedlar, "Well, then, fork up, and be quick!" The pedlar put his hand in his bosom, drew out a pistol, and shot the robber through the heart. The body was recognised as that of a convict just discharged from the Auburn prison.
*N. Y. American.*

*Worcester Cattle Show.*—The Worcester Ægis gives a full account of the Cattle Show at Worcester on the 9th instant. It was estimated not less than 8,000 persons were present. The show, in its various branches, was highly gratifying. The address delivered at the church by Alfred D. Foster, Esq. was "distinguished for beauty of expression and correct sentiment." The Society, with a large number of invited guests, dined together at the Central Hotel. Gov. Lincoln presided at the table.

The following were among the toasts drank on the occasion:

*Tilling the Earth*—An employment of man in Paradise—it brings with it still the cheerfulness of health and the happiness of content, and raises him to the dignity of true independence.

*Education of the Young*—The culture of a virgin soil,-if sowed with good seed, the harvest richly repays the labor; if left fallow, noxious weeds alone spring up in baleful profusion.

*Agriculture, Commerce, and Manufactures*—An honest old trading firm; always successful when true to each other. May there be no dissolution of co-partnership by mutual consent.

*The National Team of twenty-six strong*—Whoever drives or whoever holds, may there be no shoving or goading; no getting over the traces and no breaking the chain.

*Cure for Hard Times.*—Cheat the doctor, by being temperate; cheat the lawyer, by keeping out of debt; and cheat the demagogue, of whatever party, by voting for honest men.

*Morus Multicaulis.*—A tough name for a tender tree. Though it has *worm'd* itself into the affections of so many, may they never find themselves bit by a caterpillar, nor see their hopes fly away on the wings of a butterfly.

FROM THE NEW YORK COURIER.

The public will we think, learn with surprise, that Messrs. Ruiz and Montez, of the Island of Cuba, who were overpowered by their slaves on board the Spanish schooner Amistad, and from whom they were rescued by a U. S. ship of war, after enduring the most horrid tortures—are now suffering incarceration in the common jail in this city.

Yet it is a fact that they were yesterday both arrested in a civil suit by a process issuing, one from the Court of Common Pleas, and another, from the Superior Court, on the assumed complaint of "Fulah, an African of the Mendi Tribe, and Singweh, an African of the Mendi Tribe," for "imprisoning, beating and wounding them," and the joint damages laid at $3000. On which process Messrs. Ruiz and Montez are now confined in jail.

The Savages, in whose names these suits are instituted, are of course ignorant of the whole matter. A life time would not suffice to make them comprehend it. The real plantiffs are the abolitionists, and the foremost as usual amongst them is Mr. Lewis Tappan! who actually accompanied the Sheriff's officer who served the writ to point out to him the persons of the Spanish gentlemen. He of course would not lose this opportunity of adding to the enviable notoriety he already enjoys!

*A Moving Scene.*—The Rockville Recorder gives the following description of a pathetic scene, which recently occurred at Perth, Upper Canada. The prisoner was indicted for the murder of his son-in-law:

"Perhaps we should notice that, during the investigation, the widow of the deceased, who was at the same time the daughter of the prisoner, was, on the part of the defence, brought into court to be sworn. She appeared in mourning—pale, thin, and greatly discomposed; and it was only with exertion on her part that she could keep composed enough to speak; however, nothing very material was elicited from her. Her feelings frequently overcame her, and she burst into loud sobs, at one of which times she cast her eyes upon the prisoner, and screeched, *'father! father.'* The court, of course, ordered her removal; she had to pass her father, to whom she extended her hand in the midst of her sobs and shrieks of *'father! father!'* The old man, in tears, reached out his hand to his widowed daughter; the hand which, at the instigation of his heart, had been the means alike of her misery and his own; she received it, and was taken away. The scene was tragical, and, though between these humble individuals, brought tears to many an eye."

*Singular Character.*—At the little village of Carondelet, or Vuides-poches, (near Saint Louis,) I went to visit a strange old man, of whom I had heard frequent mention. As his name was Lichendorfer, I concluded he was German; but he answered me in such a strange *patois* of that language, that I was soon convinced of my error. Upon cross-examining him, I discovered he was from the Italian side of Tyrol, and that his real name was Santuario, and the rest of the conversation was carried on in that language, which he spoke with tolerable accuracy and fluency. He boasts of speaking German, French, Spanish, Turkish, English, &c. all equally well. From the specimen I had heard of the first, I have no doubt that his claims are well founded. He was among the sharp-shooters in the Austrian army at Marengo, and still hates Bonaparte with laudable patriotism. He was some years at Constantinople, then he went to Egypt, and contrived to render the Pacha some services in Arabia; after which he was employed by General Eaton to assist in his expedition against the Bey of Tripoli, and was instrumental in restoring his brother, the ex-Bey: for this he was made a colonel in the United States Army, and lives now upon the proceeds of some lands and an orchard, which he bought with the money gained by his services. He is a strangely prejudiced old man, but with a fine face, and the remains of a very athletic frame. He has had, and, I believe, still has, several wives in the various countries which he has inhabited, and owns to twenty-seven children. He is very busy in writing his life and preparing it for publication.
*Murray's Travels.*

Why, said a physician to his intemperate neighbor, don't you when you take your regular quantity every day—*set down a stake*, that you will go so far and no farther? I do, replied the other—but I always set it down so far off, that *I get drunk before I get to it!*

FROM THE NEW YORK COURIER, OCT. 23.

Nothing is more remarkable in the policy of the ascendant dynasty at Washington than the adaptation of its doctrines and principles to the meridians for which they are intended to circulate. The *Washington Globe*, for instance, adapts its speculations on Abolition to the Southern market, and issues a weekly tirade on the identification of Whiggery and Abolition. In Rhode Island the Van Buren party ran a professed abolitionist for Congress. In this city, the *Evening Post*, the official organ of the Locofoco Corporation, and its paid printer—the journal selected by the officers of the Federal Administration for the publication of Post Office, Custom-house, and Department advertisements—is the organ also of the Abolitionists. We copy from the columns of that journal the following call for one of their public meetings:

The Abolition voters of the city of New York are requested to meet on Tuesday evening, 22d instant, at 7 o'clock, at the Lecture-room in the Chatham-street Chapel, to hear the report of their Committee on Political Action. Punctual attendance is requested. Interesting addresses will be expected.
By order. A. DOOLITTLE.

*Females in large Cities.*—It is sickening to think to what a state of suffering and degradation the follies and vices of large cities sink the weaker sex. Where men offend with impunity, women suffer in silence.—The idleness and drunkenness of the husband leave the wife without bread for her little ones; and often, when the culprit is consigned from the bar to the penitentiary, his sentence is, in fact, the doom of a deserving and unhappy wife. In such a city as London, the extent of female suffering and debasement is almost incredible. There are not less than twenty thousand women in London dependent upon crime for subsistence. Crime cannot exist without suffering; and how incalculable the amount of anguish induced by so fearful a mass of crime! In the same city there are not less than fifteen thousand orphan girls, or girls without support from their parents, who wander the streets without home or shelter, and sustain themselves by a recourse to every species of petty depredation on society. In Philadelphia, the female sex is, in its moral condition, far above the male. The number of women brought before our courts, charged with offences, is comparatively very limited. But, though seldom the authors, they are constantly made the victims of crime. Those who have read our reports of prison cases, brought weekly before the Judges of the Criminal Sessions, and heard as if under a writ of habeas corpus, must have been struck with the fact, that two-thirds are husbands committed for beating their wives.—The condition of these poor females is truly miserable. They have families—the labor of their tyrannical and brutal husbands is necessary to save them from starvation—and the poor victims are often seen imploring the court for the release of their husbands.—*Phila. Ledger.*

*A Real Patron.*—Mr. Thos. Thaxter, of Hingham, Mass., recently died at the advanced age of 78. Mr. T. was one of the original subscribers of the Boston Centinel, which commenced its publication 55 years since, and he continued his subscription, and paid it promptly, up to the day of his death. His punctuality in paying the printer is supposed to have had a material influence in giving him 'length of days.' 'A word to the wise,' &c.

*Advertising* is to trade what steam is to machinery—the grand propelling, go-ahead power; and yet there are some persons so blind to their own interests, as to ponder over a cent which yields them from a hundred to a thousand per cent.

*An important Geological Fact.*—It is stated by a pilot on the Mississippi, who has lived 19 years at the Balize, that the river at that time pushed its Delta into the Gulf of Mexico two miles and a half, or, in other words, gained that much upon the sea. The bar has also advanced two miles and deepened two feet at the same time.

A late number of the Raymond Times published at Hinds county, Mississippi, contained twenty and a half columns of advertisements of sales by sheriffs, collectors, marshals, three columns and more of notices of insolvents, elections, candidates, &c. and only seventeen and a half lines of *reading* matter.

*Another Horrible Murder in Alabama.*—A notorious scoundrel named Coker, and his two sons, waylaid and fired upon a Mr. Harroll, and several other gentlemen, as they were riding home near Kingston. A Mr. Glover, a young man of Georgia, and who was not the object of vengeance, was killed, leaving a wife and five children.

A tall Jonathan, from Vermont, was patrolling the streets of Boston, a short time since, with a sheet of gingerbread under his arm, and gazing at the signs, when one labelled "General Finding Store," attracted his attention. He entered, chewing at his gingerbread, and after a severe effort at swallowing, like a hen eating dough, he exclaimed "I swow! you must be darn'd lucky chaps to find all these here things—I s'pose you ha'nt found my rumberreller nor nothin" are you."

Captain Marryat, speaking of Syracuse, in New York, says: "I do detest these old names vamped up. Why do not the Americans take the Indian names? They need not be so scrupulous about it; they have robbed the Indians of every thing else."

## Communications.

FOR THE FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

*Mr. Hale:* A late number of the Standard at Raleigh, contains a communication from the Hon. Wm. Montgomery, of the Raleigh District, of a character which constrains me to submit a few remarks on it. The first part of this address the Doctor devotes to the examination of what he terms a forgery, purporting to be his letter of the 23d June, to W. F. Leak, Esq. With this part of the address I have nothing to do. But after disposing of it in a manner suited to his own taste, the Doctor makes a furious attack on me, by pronouncing one or two sentences contained in my letter of the 18th July last, to the Editor of the Observer, as "false and utterly untrue."

The Doctor is certainly one of the last men who ought to complain of false statements and false charges, as I think the sequel will show. Being fully satisfied of the truth of every statement which that letter contains, I will briefly recur to the circumstances which caused its publication.

Some time in May last, (though we had served four years in Congress together, and were on friendly terms,) the Doctor commenced an unprovoked attack on me, by writing a letter to the Editor of the North Carolinian, which he expected would have been kept a secret, detailing charges against me, and couched in such terms as to convey the impression clearly that I had voted for all the appropriation bills for 1838, except the Harbour bill and one other, and to enable the Editor to put Morris (my competitor) on the proper track, he gave a list of ten of the principal bills, referring to certain pages of the Journal, and says, "In the Journal, Deberry is only recorded against the Harbour bill," and adds, "How can he get over these votes?" He then refers to Document No. 464, and says, "Strange has it and can furnish it to you for Morris, and the references of pages will enable him to prove before the people the facts." In the month of June, the Doctor wrote a letter to W. F. Leak, Esq., of Richmond county,—a copy of which he has published in his late address. In that letter he again asserts that I had only voted against *one* bill, (the Harbour bill,) out of the appropriations for 1838, and gives him a lesson of instruction how to operate against me in the *Jack Cade* mode of electioneering, with which he succeeded against Barringer, &c.

These letters were used against me with great industry by my competitor and his friends, during the late canvass, and in defending myself against the charges contained in them I wrote my letter of the 18th July, showing the Doctor's statements to be untrue, and to rebuke his indecent and officious interference in the elections of other districts than his own.

In this letter I stated, that "If I had voted for all the appropriations, I might still have been blameless, as the administration had not only called for that sum, but for a much larger amount than was actually granted." In reference to this part of my letter the Doctor says, "I pronounce that part of this letter charging the administration with having called for 38 millions and more for the service of the year 1838, false and utterly untrue, upon the authority of the public records, for they show that 22½ millions only were asked for by the estimates of that year, and I send this record with this letter to the Standard Office, with the Document marked, and ask all to call and see it.—It is No. 497, vol. 6, Senate Doc., 2d Session 25th Congress."

The Doctor also states that this document has been delivered to me at the *people's* expense, and is now in my possession; but he does not say at whose expense *his* documents were delivered to him, with those he sent into my District to influence the election.

But after all the Doctor's hectoring and blustering about this Document No. 497, which he has marked and sent to the Standard Office and invited all to call and see it, it turns out to be the wrong document, and does not contain a word about the appropriations for 1838, but merely shows the aggregate amount of the annual estimates of the Secretary of the Treasury from the year 1823 to 1837 inclusive. He should therefore send to the Standard Office and take back his Doc. No. 497, and send in its place Doc. No. 4, 1st vol. of Executive Documents, 2d Session of the 25th Congress, and invite the people *call again*.

In this document, we have the estimates for 1838 in detail, amounting to $20,523,249 19, which is something less than the amount the Doctor has referred to in Doc. 497, which was for 1837; but it is my purpose to get at the truth, and to give the Doctor the full benefit of his untenable position, which I will now briefly examine.

He assumes the position, that the estimates made by the Secretary of the Treasury for 1838, and sent to Congress in December, 1837, contain *all* the appropriations that were called for by the administration for that year; and my letter is denounced by him as false in stating that the administration called for more than 38 millions for that year.

The Doctor then seems to consider the Secretary of the Treasury *alone* to be the administration; and there lies the fallacy of his position. The President then had a majority in both Houses of Congress, and certainly the President's majority in both Houses, who passed the appropriation bills, and the President himself who approved and signed them, formed more of the administration than the Secretary of the Treasury; and as they passed, approved, and signed, all the appropriation bills for 1838, amounting to $38,413,064 87, it may truly be said that the administration called for that sum, and upon an examination of the Secretary's estimates for 1838, it will be seen that he called for thirty or forty appropriations more than were actually granted by Congress, for Roads, Surveys, Internal Improvements, Salaries, and other expenses, which may be seen by examining and comparing that document with the appropriations made for that year, making my statement true to the letter, that more had been called for than had been granted.

But the Secretary of the Treasury himself, and other heads of Departments, often call for many appropriations in the course of the Session which were not included in the estimates made by the Secretary of the Treasury at the beginning of the Session; and the Committee of Ways and Means, in their conferences with them, often receive additional estimates from them on the several branches of expenditure, requiring a considerable increase of appropriations.

The estimates of the Secretary of the Treasury for 1838, do not call for the $7,739,410 41 which Congress appropriated for that year for the suppressing Indian hostilities. Will the Doctor have the hardihood to say this was not called for by the administration?

The estimates call for only 164,086 98 for the service of the General Post Office, but Congress appropriated 4,694,000 for that purpose. Will the Gentleman say this excess was not called for by the administration?

The estimates do not call for the 625,500 for the protection of the Northern frontier. It was granted by Congress, and will he say it was not called for by the administration?

The estimates do not include the 724,505 for carrying into effect the act to increase the Army; yet it was granted by Congress, and will he say it was not called for by the administration?

The estimates do not include 1,482,215 73 which Congress granted for the Indian department, more than was called for in the estimates for carrying into effect Indian treaties, &c. Will the Doctor deny that this was called for by the administration?

The estimates do not include an excess of appropriation for the Navy of 376,384 12, which was granted by Congress. Will he say this was not called for by the administration?

These several sums make an aggregate of 15,477,928 28, not included in the estimates for that year, and being added to the amount of estimates, 20,523,249 19, make the sum of 36,001,177 47. Many other sums might be enumerated in like manner, to make up the 38 millions and more; which were doubtless most of them recommended by some of the Departments, and passed at their instance.

All the records and documents showing the facts above stated I have carefully examined and marked, and though I cannot send them to the *Standard Office*, as the Doctor says he has sent his, they are ready for the examination of any person who will look at them. These facts show conclusively the truth of the statement in my letter, "That the administration had not only called for the sums which were appropriated, but for a much larger sum than was actually granted," the Doctor's vulgar denunciations to the contrary notwithstanding.

In the Doctor's second count against me he says, "I also pronounce false and untrue his statement in the letter that my references to the Journal were upon examination found every one to be false, thereby inducing the people to believe that I had made a false statement to operate on his election."

Here the Hon. Gentleman has made a false quotation from my letter, that he might have a pretext for declaring it to be false.—There is no such passage in my letter; I never have charged that his mere references to pages in the Journal were untrue, but have on the contrary shown them to be true so far as to show that the bills had passed the House. But I have always charged and now charge, that they were *untrue* so far as they were made to show that I voted for the bills; for the pages referred to in the Journal do not show that I voted for a single bill contained in his list of references.

I do further charge that his statement made in both his letters before mentioned, that I am only recorded as voting against one bill (the Harbour bill) *is untrue*, and I can prove it by the Journals, which show that I am recorded against five bills, and refer for proof to House Journal 2d session of 25th Congress, pages 805, 889, 1043, 1239, and Journal of extra session page 180. I hope the Doctor will mark these pages on his Journal, and send it the Standard office, and invite the people to call and see it.

Again the Doctor says, "I refer to the Journals to show that the Hon. E. Deberry is recorded for a much larger amount than called for by the administration for the year 1838."

This statement of the Doctor's surpasses all the rest, and it is incredible that any body but a maniac could have made it. So far from my being recorded for a much larger amount than called for by the administration, I am recorded on the Journals as voting for *only one million* of dollars of the appropriations, which will be seen on page 309 House Journal 2d session. But perhaps the Hon. Gentleman takes shelter in making this assertion under his new axiom in parliamentary law, (That "All members who do not record their names against a measure are recorded for it,") which was never heard of before, and probably never will be again; for it is as untrue as it is foolish and ridiculous. If he could establish this principle, he would make every member vote in the majority on every proposition unless he could prevail on one-fifth of the House to order the ayes and noes, and thus place a small minority in a situation to compel them to vote with a large majority. It would also place every man as voting in the majority who might be confined to his room by sickness. Such seem to be the miserable shifts to which the Gentleman must resort to bolster up statements which are notoriously untrue.

The Doctor in the conclusion of his address, expressed his regret that I should by my letter have compelled him to defend himself by the *public records* from a false charge in my letter against him and the administration.

And how has he defended himself and the administration? It has been by referring to but one document, and that con ains not a word, letter, or figure about the appropriations for 1838, (the matter in controversy.) Wonderful defence! and well worthy of such a cause! and a defence made too by a champion of the administration—a bull dog of the party—who stands ready to assail with charges of falsehood every citizen who may justly complain of the extravagance of the administration, and ready to make the people believe (if they can be so humbugged) that the administration is only asking one half of what they expend, and that the Whigs are voting the excess of the appropriations. Respectfully,

E. DEBERRY.

*Lawrenceville, Oct. 29, 1839.*

FOR THE OBSERVER.

Pursuant to public notice, a large number of the Whigs of Anson county assembled at the Court House in Wadesborough, on Tuesday the 15th October. Alexander Little, Esq. was called to the Chair, and Wm. E. Troy appointed Secretary. The object of the meeting having been explained by the Chairman, in an eloquent and patriotic speech, the following Preamble and Resolutions were adopted:—

WHEREAS, it is the opinion of this meeting that the General Government is now, and has been for several years past, administered in a manner greatly injurious to the interests of the country, and in especial, that the Executive department has assumed powers which do not belong to it, and has corruptly exercised the powers thus usurped: Therefore it is

*Resolved*, That it is the duty of the people of this country, to use all lawful means to deprive of power the men who have so grossly abused the trust confided to them.

*Resolved*, That we believe the proposed Convention, to be holden in the City of Raleigh, on the 12th day of November next, well calculated to unite the Whigs of our State upon some suitable candidate for our approaching Governor's election.

*Resolved*, That we believe the Convention on conference and consultation, much better qualified to judge of the individual most likely to be acceptable to the Whigs in the different sections of our State, than this meeting; we therefore confidently trust to their wisdom in the nomination, and that this meeting do recommend to the Convention, JOHN M. MOREHEAD, Esq., as a person fitted by his integrity and abilities, for the office of Governor.

*Resolved*, That the Chairman of this meeting appoint six delegates to attend the Whig Convention to be held in the City of Raleigh, on the 12th day of November next.

Whereupon, the Chairman appointed the following persons, to-wit: P. H Winston, Esq., Thos. S. Ashe, Esq., Dr. Walter G. Jones, Col. James M. Waddill, John A. McRae, Esq. and Col. Thos. Waddill, Jr.

*Resolved*, That the Chairman of this meeting have power to fill vacancies that may occur in the delegation from this county.

*Resolved*, That this meeting do approve of the nomination made by the District Whig meeting at Rockingham, of Edward L. Winslow, Esq. as a suitable person to represent the District as a Delegate to the Harrisburg Convention, for the purpose of nominating suitable persons for the office of President and Vice President of the United States.

On motion of Col. Thomas Waddill,

*Resolved*, That the thanks of the Whigs of this District are due to Edward J. Hale, Esq., Editor of the Fayetteville Observer, for the ability and industry which he used in our late Congressional Election, and that we, as a portion of said Whig party, will sustain the Observer, so long as it continues to be the organ of correct principles.

*Resolved*, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the Fayetteville Observer and Raleigh Register and Star.

On motion, the meeting adjourned *sine die*.

ALEX'R LITTLE, *Chairman.*
WM. E. TROY, *Secretary.*
*Wadesborough, Oct.* 16, 1839.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

At a very short notice, a respectable meeting of the Whigs of Robeson County was called at the Court House in Lumberton on Friday the 25th of October.

On motion, Col. D. McQueen was appointed Chairman and Jno. A. Rowland, Secretary. The object of the meeting was explained by the Chairman.

On motion of Col. Giles S. McLean, the following committee was appointed to draft Resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting, viz: Dr Edmund McQueen, Jas. Drake and Willis Wishart, who, after retiring a few minutes, reported the following Preamble and Resolutions, which were unanimously adopted, to-wit:

WHEREAS, this meeting are honestly of opinion, that the institutions of our common country are in danger from the ascendancy of the party now in power, whose acts are not in unison with its professions: and whereas, we believe the time has arrived, when the friends of true republicanism and freedom must act together, to repel the threatening approach of despotism: We believe that it is expedient, for the purpose of securing unity of action with the Whig party in the election of Governor of North Carolina, that some person be nominated for that office who can best command the confidence and support of that party in this State: and whereas, the proposed Convention to be held in the City of Raleigh, on the 12th November next, will best effect that end.

*Resolved, therefore*, That this meeting approve of said Convention, to nominate a successor to E. B. Dudley, our present efficient and patriotic Chief Magistrate.

*Resolved, further*, That we pledge ourselves to use all honorable means to secure the election of the person whom the said Convention may nominate for Governor of North Carolina.

On motion of Col. Giles S. McLean,

*Resolved*, That twelve delegates be appointed by the Chairman to attend said Convention, and carry out the wishes of this meeting.

In pursuance of this resolution, the following gentlemen were appointed, viz: Dr. Neill McNair, Dr. Warren Alford, John Gilchrist, Esq., Salter Lloyd, Esq., Maj. Giles Williams, Col. Giles S. McLean, William B. Thompson, Dr. Edmund McQueen, John W. Alford, John A. Rowland, William McKay and A. S. McMillan, Esqs.

On motion, it was

*Resolved*, That these proceedings be published in the Fayetteville Observer and the other Whig papers of this State.

On motion, the meeting adjourned.

D. McQUEEN, *Chairman.*
JNO. A. ROWLAND, *Secretary.*

*Oh!*—Our big brother of the Standard, we are sorry to state, has gone raving distracted, poor man! His reason seems to be completely upset; and strange as it may appear, the *joy* occasioned by the late bank suspensions, (affording him an inkstand full of party small change,) produced this calamity. When the paroxisms first seized the unhinged machinery of his mind, his playthings—Federal Whiggery—the Regulator—Nick Biddle—Bank Rags—Whig Lies, &c. &c., were hurled about with tenfold fury. His name was legion.

*Greensborough Patriot.*

The police officers at St. Louis, on the 18th inst. made a descent upon the booths erected for the purpose of gambling upon the race course near that city, and captured a variety of the apparatus used. A notice appears in the Republican of the 19th worded as follows:—"At 10 o'clock this morning, at the Court House Square, will be publicly burned by order of J. W. Walsh, Justice of the Peace, under the direction of Sheriff Brotherton and constables Du Breuil and Gorden, SIX ROULETTE TABLES, TWO FARO BANKS, and a lot of other gambling utensils, too numerous to particularize, all valued at about $2000.

## FOREIGN.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

The packet ship Independence, Capt. Nye, arrived at New York yesterday, bringing Liverpool dates to the 29th Sept. We gather from the New York papers the following important items of intelligence.

The bills of the U. S. Bank on Messrs. Hottinguer & Co., and which had been refused by that house, had been protected by the Messrs. Rothschild beyond all doubt, whilst at the same time, however, Mr. Jaudon had been forced in London to apply to the Bank of England for assistance, which had been granted to the amount of £100,000, payable in Consols, Messrs. Morrison, Barings, Denison and Huth guaranteeing him to the Bank. Mr. Jaudon has gained for himself great credit in England by the energy and ability he has evinced in the difficult situation in which he was placed. Money was worth on the London Stock Exchange from 10 to 12 per cent. More hopes were entertained of the crops, the weather having been favorable during the preceding ten days. The lower qualities of American Cotton had slightly declined, whilst the better qualities were firm.

Some fears were entertained in Paris of a rise in the price of bread, and of a consequent outbreaking among the people.

The propriety of a suspension of specie payments by the Bank of England was openly discussed by the London papers, and the only difference of opinion on the subject was as to the manner of carrying it into effect.—Nothing of the kind however appears as coming directly from the Bank.

A daughter of Mr. Daniel Webster, of the American Senate, was married on Monday, in London, to a gentleman named Appleton, of Boston, U. States. The occasion was honored by the presence of the American Minister and Lady, and Mr. Rush; the Belgian Minister and Madame Van de Weyer, Sir Henry Halford, Bart., and a large number of ladies and gentlemen, English and American.

Two of Mr. Webster's associates in the Senate of the United States—Mr. Linn (of Missouri,) and Mr. Young (of Illinois)—were among the company. After the ceremony the company partook of a *dejeune* with Mr. Webster, at the Brunswick Hotel; after which the new married couple left London on a tour.—*London paper.*

The treaty between France and Texas was signed in Paris on Wednesday. France of course recognizes the independence of that republic, and the relations between the two countries are placed on a footing of perfect reciprocity. The treaty is not to be made public until ratified by the Senate and President of Texas.

The French papers assert that the British Cabinet has officially communicated to the French Cabinet the intended marriage of Queen Victoria with a Prince of Coburg.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET, Sept. 27.

The gloom which we noticed as hanging over the market last week is not yet dispersed, consequently the effects then produced continue in operation. American descriptions are still heavy of sale, the lower qualities being to be had at a farther decline of ⅛ per lb., whilst Surats go off readily at the full prices of last week, and Brazils at an advance of ⅛d to ¼d per lb. No change in Egyptians, but willing sellers at the current rates. Speculators have taken 550 bales of American and 300 Surat. Exporters, 3600 bales American and 50 Surat. The market is very flat to-day; sales only about 2500 bales of all kinds.

FROM FLORIDA.

The Florida papers still continue to give accounts of Indian depredations, murders, &c. The South Floridian, published at Key West, under date of the 7th inst. gives the following:

*More Indian Murders.*—By the sloop Index, Captain Fitch, which arrived at this port on the 3d inst., we have intelligence from Key Biscayune as late as the 27th of September. The Indians have become hostile again! They have killed two soldiers and one black interpreter! It appears that, on the 27th instant, they had a dance at New River, within two miles of the fort, which is occupied by Lieutenant Tompkins, who has about thirty men under his command, being a detachment from the steamer Poinsett. All the officers and men were invited to the dance, which was held in the night. They all, with the exception of the three men above mentioned, declined the invitation. They obtained permission from their commanding officer to attend the dance, leaving the fort about dark. Scarcely had they arrived at the place where the Indians were assembled before they were fallen upon by those blood-thirsty devils, and butchered in a most horrid manner. *One of them was pierced with fifty balls! The other two most shockingly mangled.* The Indians being thwarted of their demon-like design upon all who were in the fort, (who, no doubt, would have been served in the same manner had they attended,) thus vented their rage upon these defenceless creatures.

Lieutenant Tompkins sent an express to Col. Harney, at Key Biscayune, for assistance, as he did not know at what moment he might be attacked by the Indians. Lieut. Sloan, of the Marine Corps, was despatched immediately with a detachment, by Col. Harney, to relieve Lieut. Tompkins.

We have not ascertained what party of Indians it is who committed this depredation, but have no doubt of their being all combined, although some of them would deceive the whites, under the pretence of being friendly. Such sad and repeated proofs of their friendship, we think, should teach the whites to properly appreciate and guard against them.

*Startling Facts.*—The Albany Evening Journal says—"The late three years war with England, the most powerful nation in the world, cost the United States about $90,000,000.

The three years war in Florida, with a remnant tribe of Seminole Indians and a few runaway Negroes, has cost us $40,000,000, or nearly half of the whole expense of our war with England!!!

In the war with England, our Army and Navy, after covering themselves with glory, achieved an honorable peace.

The war against the miserable Indians and Negroes, was wickedly commenced, has been ingloriously conducted and threatens to be interminable!!

There is not in the history of wars, among civilized nations, a parrallel for wantonness, imbecility and corruption which distinguishes this dishonorable, infamous crusade."

When we hear a man boasting of his "love for the dear people," we are strongly inclined to suspect him of a love for the "dear people's" offices—It reminds us of the Irishman who was about to marry a girl for her property. "Will you take this woman to be your wedded wife?" said the minister. "Yes your riverence, and the *nagurs* too," said Pat.

MONEY MARKET—CITY NEWS.

*New York, Oct.* 30.

The stock market is down to a lower ebb than it was ever our lot to record it. Some descriptions have declined 7 per cent from the closing sales of yesterday. The United States Bank opened this morning at 70, and closed at 67; which is 7 per cent below the last sales of yesterday.

OCTOBER 31.

Some of the Banks have extended their discounts, within the last few days, and there has been a little relief to some who were greatly pressed. The mercantile community, generally, are as hard pressed as ever, and we regret to say that there have been some suspensions among some of our oldest firms. We understand they have an abundance of assets, but at this time they are unavailable.

The Wheeling Times says it has no doubt, from the present appearances, that most of the banks in Ohio will wind up their affairs. They had much better do it than attempt, embarrassed and restricted as they are, to continue business.—*Express.*

*November* 1.

Things in Wall street look no better. Exchange on Philadelphia is 15 per cent. discount, and all Southern rates are worse than they were. Stocks also have touched a lower point to-day, than they have ever reached before. U. S. Bank is down to 65 a 67—N. Am. Trust down to 35—Harlem 31½—and every thing on the list down.

The fall of stocks has been very severe on the Brokers, and we regret to say that a suspension took place to-day of some importance.—*Ib.*

*Correspondence of the North American.*

NEW YORK, Oct. 30.

The effect of the foreign news has been to stop sales of cotton altogether and to make flour more dull. The sales of Gennessee are to-day at $5 75 for common brands. It is piled high on the piers, but moves off rapidly. The buyers fix the price pretty much by their own competition, as every thing is sold as fast as it arrives. I know not how the buyers are to get on, for it is extremely difficult to sell bills.

Bills on Paris are offered at 5f.40, which is quite under the par of silver.

In grain there is no great change.

Ashes are declining.

Naval stores firm.

| | |
|---|---|
| Exchange on Philadelphia, | 12¼ a 13. |
| Baltimore, | 12 |
| New Orleans, | 10 |
| Mobile, | 16 a 17½ |

It is said by some that the quantity of produce that must find its way here will be very great, and already there are large parcels on the way. If, however, times get worse, instead of better, of what consequence will it be to holders? From present appearances, none. It is now next to impossible to make large sales. There is no cash to purchase with, and to sell on a credit is idle. A merchant may have his pocket book full of notes, and they can be of no use to him. To get them discounted at Bank is out of the question, and even if they are good enough to sell at all in the street, they cannot be discounted better than four per cent. a month, or fifty per cent. a year. The present condition of things paralizes every thing. Credit is prostrated,—capital is gone, and the purchases of produce are entirely in the small way. To force sales by auction, is ruinous. Goods, such as molasses, worth 31 cents at 4 months, is selling by auction at 21 cents,—33⅓ per cent less for four months, equal to 100 per cent a year. Every thing sells in the same proportion. The calculation that all goods must come here, because our banks have not suspended, is fallacious. If we have no means to purchase, no body will sell us goods.—Goods will always go where there is cash to buy them.—Philadelphia, and all Southern cities, have money in abundance, and there the goods will be sold. A more absurd doctrine cannot be preached, than that which is mentioned by some, that because we pay specie, goods must come here.—*N. Y. Express.*

The suspension of the U. States Bank comes with a heavy hand upon this town. Many of our manufacturers have large amounts coming due at this time South, which they are unable to draw, in consequence of the heavy exchange. They want their funds to meet their liabilities, and unless matters change for the better, their notes must lie over.

They are curtailing their business and discharging their hands, intending to suspend operations until an improvement in money matters takes place. The people here who are favorable to the warfare of the government upon the banks, are highly delighted with its success.—*Lynn Freeman.*

The most extraordinary way of bringing about a hard money government, by the present Administration, is the manufacture of twenty millions of dollars in Treasury notes—the most extraordinary retrenchment, the increase of the Government expenditure from twelve millions to thirty-eight millions of dollars—the most wonderful mode of not bringing the patronage of the Federal Government into conflict with the freedom of elections, that of making the bread of 100,000 office holders depend upon their very slavery to Executive power—the most marvellous democracy, that of seizing the public purse in the form of a sub-Treasury, in spite of "the lamentations of the people, here or elsewhere"—and the most curious divorce on record in the precedents of matrimony, that of divorcing the Treasury from one bank to unite it to one hundred banks, and then of divorcing them to unite it again to some hundreds of locomotive loco-foco treasurers.—*Salem Register.*

*We don't please.*—The "Cincinnati Philanthropist," a rank Abolition paper, of the 22d October, comes to us endorsed—"Please exchange." We must decline the honor of interchanging civilities. We find, however, in the paper, a paragraph, attributing the late Administration victory in Ohio to the influence of the Abolitionists. And yet, the Southern Van Buren Press, one and all, have the impudence to speak of the Whigs and Abolitionists as being identified.

*Raleigh Register.*

FROM MISSISSIPPI.

*A High-handed Measure.*—The way the sheriffs in Mississippi venture to take the "responsibility" should be a caution to all the other States, and deter them from the folly of making their judicial and executive officers eligible by the people. The Circuit Court of Attala county, Mississippi, was to have been holden on the first Monday of October, the day fixed by law, but it was the interest of the people to postpone the administration of justice a few months longer, to allow time for the raising of another crop. To carry the popular wish into effect, the following plan was hit upon, the success of which the result will show. On the first day for the opening of the court, the judge, whose appointment it was on the circuit, took his seat on the bench as usual. After doing so in compliance with the regular routine of business, he ordered the sheriff to open the court. Instead of obeying the mandate of the Court and crying out "O yes, O yes," &c. &c. the aforesaid high executive functionary stepped towards the judge, and handed to him a bit of paper, saying "here is my resignation." The judge informed him he could not receive it. "Whereupon," says the Canton Advocate, "the sheriff, as we are informed, *absquatulated*, and will not, as is supposed, be heard from again before November, when, for his meritorious discharge of his official duties, he hopes to be honored by a *re-election*." This is the second time that the administration of justice in the same county was thwarted by the resignation of the sheriff.

*Difficulties on the South Western Frontier.*—The St. Louis Bulletin of the 17th instant, publishes a correspondence taken from the Ozarh (Arkansas) Standard of the 7th. It seems probable that we may have some serious difficulties with the Cherokees. Gen. Arbuckle has been ordered by the government to demand of John Ross, the murderers of the Ridges and Boudinot; but it seems that Ross refuses to give them up. In obedience of orders Gen. Arbuckle will of course attempt to take them by force, which will be apt to lead to war.

The Ohio River is getting lower and lower every day. It has almost ceased to run. All who look at it can at once perceive that it exhibits very little speed, but *a great deal of bottom.*—*Louisville Jour.*

The Richmond Whig has discovered a terrible plot, which is hatching in Virginia, to make Col. Benton President. We could have told him long ago that the people had resolved to put this diabolical scheme in execution.—*St. Louis Argus.*

Heaven forbid! We could scarcely conceive a greater calamity than making Thomas Hart Benton President of the United States, nor can we harbor the thought that this will ever be inflicted upon us. The Argus is Mr. Benton's organ in Missouri, and this little paragraph shows that the "humbugger" has his eyes upon the Presidency.—*Balt. Chronicle.*

*Multicaulis.*—Of the 80,000 trees advertised to be sold on Monday, at Burlington, New Jersey, about 10,000 only were sold, at 7½ cents for small trees, and 11½ cents for four or five feet trees, the sale of the remainder being stopped.

*Morus Multicaulis.*—Mr. Robert Sinclair, sen., a few days since made a sale at his Nursery, near Baltimore city, of four thousand mulberry trees, of the above species, at ten cents per foot. They are designed for Indiana.

*Pumpkins.*—Mr. Brent's fifteen pound beet, lately noticed, has been followed up by a couple of fifty pound Pumpkins. Two specimens of the latter vegetable, grown on the neighboring farm of Mr. Robert McKnight, were last week rolled into our *sanctum*, one of which weighed 57 and the other 58 pounds. They would make a Yankee's teeth water for thanksgiving day, calling up as they do the delicious idea of half acre pies and unfathomable custards. If one of our Pumpkins was put down by the side of the Pilot Mountain, it would be difficult to tell which was the Mountain and which was the Pumpkin—were it not for the difference of the size!

We are informed that these respectable vegetables grew on a lot of an acre and a half that produced 76 bushels of corn, besides divers wagon loads of pumpkins of the same kidney with our two.—Hurrah for Guilford!—*Greensborough Patriot.*

*A Tory Pun.*—The Tory Journals are trying to play off their little stock of wit upon the name of M. M. Noah. This is no wonder, for the Major is a sharp and lasting thorn in their sides. They say that the initials of the Major's name when he sold himself to the United States Bank, stood for *More Money Nicholas.* According to this way of deciphering the first letters in a name, then the initial letters in the name of William M. Price, when he ran away with $200,000 of the public monies, stood for *With Martin's Permission.*

*Raleigh Star.*

Dr. Peck, of Washington, Ky., died in a fit of mental excitement, during the great race over the Oakland course at Louisville, between Wagner and Grey Eagle. It is said that he had $10,000 bet upon the race.

*Reasonable Complaint.*—The only prisoner in Nantucket jail has given the sheriff notice that unless the prison is repaired so as to guard him from the inclemency of the weather, he cannot remain much longer.

Several land sales in the West which were to have taken place this fall, have been postponed by order of the President until next spring.

*St. Augustine, Oct.* 19.—We have one hundred and eighty down with the fever, which is about one eighth of the population. Several die daily.

The first Methodist Church in America was erected in 1776, in John street, New York, and is still occupied by that body. At that period there were about 1100 Methodists in the United States. At the present moment they number upwards of *seven hundred thousand* members. The number of ministers exceeds 3000, and local preachers 5000.

# OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 5, 1839.


☞ In consequence of the Review, which is ordered for our regular day of publication, and which will occupy the time of those employed in this Office, we have to anticipate the usual hour for issuing the Observer.

DR. MONTGOMERY.—We refer the reader to the communication of Mr. Deberry, in reply to a recent attack upon him by Dr. Montgomery.—It will be seen that the Doctor has been at his old tricks, of falsehood and misrepresentation, which are clearly exposed by Mr. Deberry. It is about time that the Doctor and his friends should let Mr. Deberry alone; for they get nothing but exposure and defeat as a reward for their efforts.

The truth is, that men who deal in falsehood are not apt to succeed, even in this world; and it only needs a little more exposure thoroughly to put down Dr. Montgomery. If all the people of his District had known him as his immediate neighbors knew him, before the late election, he would have been defeated then. At the elections in his own neighborhood he received 111 votes, and his competitor, (a resident of a distant town,) received 244 votes. His neighbors knew him: they had not confidence in him; and if he will but write a few more letters the people throughout the District will know him soon. Exactly the contrary effect happens to Mr. Deberry. The more he is known the better. The vote at his precinct was 82 *for* him, and *one* solitary vote against him. His neighbors knew him thoroughly, and they knew that what he said might be relied on as the *truth*.

THE WHIG CONVENTION.—This Convention, for the nomination of a Candidate for Governor of the State, will assemble at Raleigh on Tuesday next. Nearly all the counties have appointed Delegates, and we hope they will not fail to attend.

Besides those heretofore announced, and those announced in another part of this paper, the following Delegates have been appointed:—

*Wake.*—Johnston Busbee, John W. Harris, Allen Rogers, Jr. Stephen Stephenson, T. R. Debnam, George E. Badger, Henry W. Miller, Adam G. Banks, John Hunter, Sen., Gen. D. S. Crenshaw, Hugh McQueen, John H. Bryan. [Mr. Morehead nominated.]

*Brunswick County.*—A. D. Moore, Stephen Hall, Etheldred Bosman. [The meeting nominated Mr. Morehead.]

*Bladen.*—Thomas C. Smith. [Mr. Morehead nominated.]

*Bladen, Columbus and Brunswick Senatorial District.*—Hon. John Owen.

*Lenoir.*—Blount Colman, John C. Washington, and Lewis C. Desmond.

A writer in the last Star, and another in the Register, nominate Wm. A. Graham, Esq. for the office of Governor.

At a Convention of Delegates from the Counties composing the 5th Congressional District, assembled at Kenansville on the 24th ult. Dr. Frederick J. Hill was appointed a Delegate to the Harrisburg Convention.

WILMINGTON RAIL ROAD.—We are glad to see, by the lists of passengers on this road, as published in the Charleston papers, that the present travel is very great. Forty and fifty passengers going south per day, is common, and on Thursday last, the Advertiser says, there were 83. We hope the company will reap a reward, exceeding their most sanguine anticipations, from their noble enterprize.

THE RALEIGH REGISTER.—We have received a Prospectus from the Register office, in which the Editor proposes to issue the paper semi-weekly and weekly, the former at $5, and the latter at $3 per annum. The semi-weekly to be commenced on the 1st January next. We will gladly receive subscriptions at this office, and hope that the effort to publish such a paper at the seat of Government will be properly seconded.

Cotton and Flour are now feeling the influence of the scarcity of money in New York. The former has fallen a cent a pound, and the latter 25 to 50 cents a bbl.

EXCHANGE.—Checks on Philadelphia 1 per cent. premium. On New York not to be had at any price. South Carolina notes 3 to 4 per cent. discount, but generally received in purchases of goods. At Augusta, Geo. checks on New York 9 to 10 per cent. premium.

NEW YORK ELECTION.—The election for Members of the State Legislature takes place throughout the State of New York the first three days of the present week. If it were not that we have so often been disappointed at the result of elections, we would indulge a hope that this would go strongly in favor of the Whigs. We shall see.

TENNESSEE.—It appears, that though the Whig candidate for Governor was defeated by a small majority, yet that in the *Congressional* elections, there is an aggregate Whig majority of 1,348 votes.

The President of the United States was absent, during his late electioneering trip to New York, Pennsylvania, &c., nearly four months, for which period he receives from the Treasury for his salary about $8,000. Of this, we do not hear a syllable of complaint from the Van Buren papers. They say that he was attending to his duties, and therefore entitled to his pay. Neither do we complain. But—

During the last session of Congress, a resolution was introduced by some member, to withhold the pay of any member who might be absent at a call of the House. These calls of the House sometimes take place a dozen times during the day and night; and by the resolution a member was to lose his whole day's pay if absent at any one of them. Mr. Deberry voted against the resolution, because, as he stated, it often happened that a member had business to transact for some of his constituents, pensioners, &c. at the Departments, which open only a short time before the House meets, and close before the House adjourns; so that the members must go to the Departments during the session of the House, or not at all. For this vote what an outcry was raised in this District before and since the late election, by those who have not a word to say against the President's receiving $8,000 whilst absent from his post! This is straining at a gnat and swallowing a camel.

MOBILE.—The sickness had abated, at the last dates, but the cases which did occur, were extremely malignant. A shocking case of Lynching had occurred, but the offenders were promptly arrested and bound over for trial.

BANK REFORM.—The Standard answers us that it "wishes to *reform* and not *destroy* the Banking System," and says that it will, at a proper time, point out some of the errors of the System. Thankful for the assurance that *destruction* is not the object, we shall await the promised revelation with some anxiety. We should be pleased to have the Standard's views on the subject before its *party* shall have arranged its plan of operations; for we fear that the "*reform*" which its party will contend for, will destroy the system, either purposely or by ignorant tinkering, such as has brought us to our present condition. We firmly believe, that the war upon credit and currency, which the Standard's party has waged in so many ways, has rendered the system in a great degree ineffective for good; and have no reason to hope that banks, any more than individuals, can hereafter, better than heretofore, withstand the unremitting assaults of a power stronger than themselves. If the banking system has become, in any part of the country, as asserted by the Standard, a "Chaos of mismanagement, speculation, and fraud," we charge the result to the state of desperation into which it has been driven by persecution. But we deny that the system is any such thing in North Carolina. We deny that there has been, during the present existence of the banks of this state, either "mismanagement, speculation or fraud;" and if the Standard meant to apply that remark to the banks of this State, along with others, it would at least be proper to produce the evidence on which so grave a charge is founded.

The remark of the Standard about the "position" of the Editor of the Observer, "enabling him to observe deficiencies and errors," is doubtless founded in error. A "position" referred to was relinquished long since, but it was held long enough to convince us that there is great ignorance of banking among men who might be supposed to know something on the subject;—that the system as it exists in North Carolina is, if not perfect, at least good;—and that it is administered with great fairness and disinterestedness. It is not the system itself which produces "monstrous fruits," but the assaults upon that system.

We rejoice that the time is at hand when the Standard's party must bring their principles to the test. In the Northern States the cry has been, "down with the banks," (and the echo of that jacobin cry has not been altogether unheard in North Carolina.) We shall see whether those States, now controlled by that party, will carry out its professions—professions which we have not the slightest doubt were *demagogueical;* and which, having served their time, will now be forgotten in the day of trial.

Some of our readers having made the inquiry, "Why our Banks are obliged to suspend because the Banks at the North have suspended," we think it may be well to answer the question generally.

When the Banks in Philadelphia suspended, specie at once was worth a premium, say from 5 to 10 per cent. As Baltimore and all places South owe Philadelphia, for Goods, the consequence would be, that Southern Bank notes, if equivalent to specie, would be sent there to pay debts, or to buy goods. They would fall at once into the hands of the brokers, who would hasten to demand specie from the banks, for sale. This process would be repeated until the South would be drained of its specie, and the persons chiefly benefitted would be the northern brokers. Such is the relation of Baltimore to Philadelphia, of Virginia to Baltimore, of North Carolina to Virginia, of South Carolina to North Carolina, and so on, that the notes of the Southern State flow into the next Northern State in such quantities as to render it perfectly easy for the latter to exhaust the specie from the former. For instance, such is the amount of S. Carolina Bank notes in circulation in North Carolina, that it would be no difficult matter, if the banks continued to pay specie, and if the N. Carolina banks and brokers were so disposed, to collect enough to withdraw all their specie, or force them to retire all their notes,—in effect to suspend business. So between North Carolina and Virginia. If therefore South Carolina were to lose all her specie, she would be but poorly provided with the means of resuming payment; and the day of resumption would be retarded. Under this view, Philadelphia having suspended, Baltimore followed as a measure of self-preservation, then Virginia, and so on.

The North Carolina banks, being in a sound condition, prudently managed, and with a sufficiency of specie for ordinary times, will be prepared to resume at any moment that Virginia may set her the example.

THE NEW YORK BANKS.—It has been the general impression out of New York, that the Banks of that city could not hold out in paying specie.—There are several indications recently, that this will prove to be a mistaken impression. The first is, that the Banks resolved, almost unanimously, at a late meeting, "that they must and will maintain specie payments, AT ALL HAZARDS." Another is, that the Evening Post, the Government organ in that city, winds up a strong article on the subject, with the emphatic declaration, that "THE BANKS SUSPEND AT THE PERIL OF THEIR EXISTENCE."

It appears that the laws of that State make it imperative on the Bank Commissioners, in case of a suspension, to apply to the Chancellor for an injunction to stay their proceedings, in other words, to shut their doors; and that it is the Chancellor's imperative duty to grant the injunction. Public opinion, moreover, which in 1837 was favorable to a lenient course with the suspended banks, is now divided, and thousands of persons would now consider it their duty to sue the Banks on their notes.

For these reasons, there is no doubt that the New York Banks will not suspend; and it is equally certain that they can do no business, under present circumstances. They cannot safely issue notes which would be immediately returned upon them for redemption in specie. The suffering and sacrifices of the merchants, who are thus cut off from all accommodations at bank, at a time of unparalleled scarcity, and when the exchanges are so deranged that their debtors cannot procure funds to pay them, must be great indeed.

The Hon. Thomas Lee, Judge of the U. S. District Courts for South Carolina, died at Charleston a few days ago.

The President of the United States immediately filled the vacancy by the appointment of R. B. Gilchrist, Esq. of Charleston.

The Post Office at Queensdale, Robeson county, N. C. has been discontinued.

Samuel N. Galloway, Esq. has been appointed Postmaster at Smithville, N. C.

A Post Office is established at Teachy's Depot, Duplin County. Cornelius McMillan is the Post Master.

POOR TECUMSEH!—The Tories are everywhere engaged in throwing overboard Col. Johnson, their present Vice President, and taking up Col Polk, the new Governor of Tennessee, as the second officer of Government. The Legislature of Tennessee is about to nominate Polk, and a similar movement has been made in many other less conspicuous quarters. Among others, the party in Orange county, N. C., has taken the hint, and quietly dismissed Col. Johnson. Well, we are quite content; but only regret that in making a change, a more reputable political character had not been selected.

But what do Col. Johnson and his friends say? He has refused to be coaxed off by all the flattery of the French dancing master of the Richmond Enquirer: He was not to be gulled by delicate hints of "magnanimously withdrawing." &c: He held on, and they have proceeded to *choke* him off. Oh base ingratitude! Much as he deserved it, he did not deserve it from them. He may exclaim, with Cardinal Woolsey—

"Farewell, a long farewell, to all my greatness!"
And, like Woolsey, he has discovered too late, that
Had he but served his *country* with half the zeal
He served his *party*, it would not, in his age,
Have left him naked to his enemies.

THE SOUTHERN CONVENTION.—The Convention of Planters and Merchants, called for the purpose of adopting measures to prevent the sacrifice of cotton and other Southern produce in the European market, assembled at Macon, Geo., on the 22d inst. Dr. Thos. Hoxie of Columbus, was appointed President. Upwards of 100 Delegates were present, of whom two only, (Gen. Hamilton and Mr. Schulz,) were from South Carolina, 8 from Alabama, 4 from Florida, and the remainder from Georgia.

Gen. Hamilton reported, that in compliance with the request of the Southern Gentlemen who issued what has been usually called the Cotton Circular, he had made arrangements in Liverpool with the houses of Humphreys & Biddle, Prince and Fontaine, Molyneaux, Wetherly & Co., Penton, Parker & Co., and Holford & Co.; and in Havre with Delanney & Co., Dufasseur & Co., Pitray, Viel & Co., Lewis, Rodgers & Co., Hottengeur & Co., Wells and Green, Bonneffe, Boisgerand & Co., to carry out the views of that Circular by receiving and holding Cotton shipped to them.

Col. Gamble, of Florida, submitted resolutions, declaring the object of the Convention to be, simply to prevent sacrifices of produce by means of combinations, &c.

A Committee of 21 was appointed.

The Committee subsequently made a long report, recommending the appointment of a Committee in each of the Cotton markets of the South, to confer with the banks, and to induce them to make advances on the Cotton, by which it may be shipped to some house to be agreed on in Europe, and there held for six months, or until it can be sold to advantage; and not, as now, be necessarily thrown at once into the market and forced off at any price. They also recommend the establishment of American Houses in Europe, and of Agencies in New York for the sale of Cotton shipped to that port. They pay a high compliment to Humphries & Biddle, of Liverpool, for their successful efforts to prevent the sacrifice of Cotton in 1838; (in other words to the U. S. Bank. for holding so much Cotton as to prevent a glut in the market. This is the operation for which the bank has been so much abused, even in the South.)

A SIGN FOR THE STANDARD.—The merchants of New York have been often denounced by the Tory organs as "Federal Whigs." At an immense meeting of these 'Federal Whigs,' held at the City Hotel, to devise means of relief from the horrible pressure under which they are laboring, when the notorious abolitionist Lewis Tappan rose to offer a resolution, the city papers inform us, "there arose a scene of confusion, such as has seldom been witnessed. His words were accompanied by hisses, groans, cries of put him down—turn him out—order, order,—go on, go on, with also the plaudits of welcome from a portion of the crowd."

Pray, Mr. Standard, does this look like a "union of the Whigs and abolitionists," about which you have had so much to say?

If you think it does *not*, what do you think of the emphatic approbation by the Evening Post, your colaborer in the Van Buren fold, of the imprisonment of Messrs. Ruiz and Montez, the Spanish gentlemen, at the suit of their own slaves, or rather at the suit of this very Lewis Tappan?

GOOD SENSE.—A North Carolinian, now living at St. Louis, in Missouri, has written a series of letters to the Editor of the Greensborough (N. C.) Patriot, in one of which we find the following paragraph, which speaks volumes in favor of "letting well enough alone:"—

"It is the rankest folly for any man who is doing well in North Carolina, to go west for the purpose of bettering his condition—he cannot do it. If he has nothing there, he may probably (and it is only probable) get something by going west; but even then the chances are against him. Every kind of business is overstocked, except farming. There are more mechanics of all kinds than there is employment for, with the exception perhaps of some few favored spots.—There are more lawyers, doctors, and preachers than can find the means of obtaining an honest living; and there are also more "speculators" than there ought to exist in the whole Union. As to farming, if properly conducted it is a good business, and may be made profitable anywhere; and if a man cannot make at it in Carolina, he may as well despair of doing so in the west—for depend upon it, corn wont grow without working in the west as little as it will any where else. Then if he can enrich himself where he is—at home, among friends,—what necessity is there for his removal? Let every one ponder upon these things, before determining to forsake a certainty for an uncertainty."

The report of the death of Gen. Jackson has not been confirmed.

Col. Sampson H. Butler has been elected to Congress from the Columbia District, S. C., to supply the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Col. Elmore.

THE SIAMESE TWINS.—The Salisbury Watchman states that Messrs. Chang and Eng, the celebrated Siamese Twins, have bought a tract of land near Trap Hill, Wilkes county, N. C. which they intend to make their home. At the last County Court of Wilkes they took the preliminary steps for becoming citizens of the U. States. They are said to have acquired a handsome fortune by exhibiting themselves.

CAPITAL CONVICTIONS.—Morris Jones was convicted, at the late Term of Chesterfield Court, S. C., of the murder of Archibald Strickland, of Cheraw, and sentenced to be executed in February next.

At Craven Superior Court, Wm. Harper was convicted of the murder of his wife, and sentenced to be hanged on the 13th Dec. next.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

*Mr. Hale:* As many of the readers of your paper have felt a deep interest in the prosecution commenced by the Presbytery of Fayetteville against Rev. Simeon Colton, they may, perhaps, be desirous to know the result of that prosecution, as referred by the Presbytery to the Synod for adjudication. You are, therefore, respectfully requested to transcribe from the Telegraph and Watchman the following

STATEMENT.

The Synod of North Carolina met at Lincolnton, in the western part of the state, October 9th. Soon after the Synod was opened, a Committee of Bills and Overtures was appointed, into whose hands the Documents presented by the Presbytery were placed. That Committee made their report the next morning, that the business should be taken up and adjudicated. A subsequent committee reported a plan of procedure, and the Synod was organized as a court for the trial on the 10th. The trial being concluded, on the evening of the 11th, a Committee of four was appointed to draft and report resolutions expressive of the views of the Synod in the case. The following is a copy of those resolutions:—

1. *Resolved*, That the charge instituted by the Presbytery of Fayetteville against the Rev. Simeon Colton, and referred by that Presbytery to Synod for further trial and final adjudication, be, and the same is hereby sustained.

2. *Resolved*, That whilst Synod feel constrained by the evidence in the case to pass this judgment, they are inclined to exercise toward the accused, all the forbearance and lenity, which a firm adherence to truth and righteousness will permit.

3. *Resolved*, That in the judgment of this Synod, the good standing of Rev. Simeon Colton, as a minister of the Gospel, can only be restored by his public and full confession of guilt, in publishing the offensive pamphlet on which he was arraigned; his penitence for the misrepresentations therein, and his explicit promise to abstain in future from the propagation of all sentiments so repugnant to the good character of his brethren, the peace of the Church, and the honour of Religion.

4. *Resolved*, That if the Rev. Simeon Colton will, in the presence of this Synod, comply with these requisitions, he be frankly forgiven, and his standing be declared regular as a minister of the gospel.

5. *Resolved*, That if the Rev. Simeon Colton refuse to submit to the foregoing requirements, the Synod direct the Presbytery of Fayetteville to suspend him from the functions of the Ministry, until he give satisfactory evidence of repentance."

These resolutions, thus reported by the Committee, were adopted without opposition by the Synod, at a late hour on the evening of the 11th. An appeal was immediately entered by the defendant, to the General Assembly to sit in Philadelphia next May. A question now arose whether the appeal should prevent the Presbytery from executing that part of the sentence contained in the last resolution. This question was decided by a bare majority in favour of the appeal, and accordingly, that the Presbytery could not suspend the defendant.

Matters remained in this state till the next morning, when several gentlemen interested themselves to have the business closed without further trial. A paper was drawn up by some individual to meet the 3d resolution, and proposed to the defendant for approbation. That, he declined to accept, but as there seemed to be a desire to bring the business to a close, he consented to draw up such a writing as he would be willing to offer. The following is the paper, which was prepared, presented and accepted.

*To the Synod of North Carolina.*

MR. MODERATOR AND GENTLEMEN: Having your leave of absence, it was my purpose to have returned homeward this morning. Considerations, however, which I need not name, have induced me to appear before your body and tender you this communication.

In the trial which you have just issued against me, it is due to the cause of truth that I publicly state my entire approbation of the conduct of the Synod, as a body, in the manner of conducting the trial. And I cannot but speak with the highest approbation of the kind spirit manifested by many individuals, while they differ from me in matters of opinion. To others, who seem to me to have spoken with a different spirit, I tender the hand of forgiveness.

To the Synod, in relation to the publication, which forms the subject of complaint, I say, that when I wrote it, I did so under the full conviction that I was doing my duty. It was written without the least intention of wounding the feelings of my brethren, of doing harm to the cause of Religion, or to the interests of the Church. It was far from my intention to misrepresent the actions or doings of any of my brethren; to impugn the integrity of their character, or question the purity of their motives. In matters of fact, I stated what I supposed was true; and in matters of opinion, I stated what I supposed was correct. Since the Synod have viewed the whole matter in a different light, I do now, in this public manner, and before and to this body, frankly and cheerfully say that wherever I have misjudged in any manner, and either through warmth of feeling, or misconception of facts, or error in judgment, have published any mis-statement, or improperly arraigned the motives, conduct, or doings of any person, party, or body, in relation to whom I have written, I do sincerely and cordially ask their forgiveness, and assure them and this body, that in all my future intercourse with my brethren as a member of the Presbyterian Church, I will endeavor to demean myself soberly, orderly, and quietly, as becomes a Christian. And while I reserve to myself the right of private opinion, and of expressing that opinion, I do promise that it shall be done in such a manner as comports with the spirit of the Gospel.

SIMEON COLTON.

This paper after some discussion, was accepted as satisfactory, and as meeting the views of the Synod expressed in their resolutions. A few dissented. One or two contended that there was no acknowledgment of guilt and therefore not sufficient, and on the final vote, a few gave their negative, while a few others did not vote on either side. The vote, however, was very general.

"Strange such difference there should be
'Twixt tweedle-dum, and tweedle-dee.

"I LEAVE THE AFFAIRS OF THE INSTITUTION IN GREAT PROSPERITY" said Nicholas Biddle on retiring from the Presidency of the Bank of the United States in March 1839. In six months thereafter, the Bank suspended specie payments.

See there now, say the Van Buren folks, what a false, lying varlet that Biddle is—how he attempted to palm upon the country a gross deception. Well, may be he did; but let us see what some other folks have done.

"I LEAVE THIS GREAT PEOPLE PROSPEROUS AND HAPPY" said Andrew Jackson on retiring from the Presidency in 1837. *In* ONE *month, yes in* THIRTY *days thereafter, ruin swept over the land like a whirlwind.*

Is Mr. Biddle the only man in the world who has made a mistake?

*Wilmington Chronicle.*

Miss Melinda Stanton, of Randolph county, N. C. fell dead from her chair on the 11th inst. She was 16 years of age, and apparently in good health.

*Swaim's Justice.*—A new Work, under the above title, relating to the office and duty of Justices of the Peace and other Public Officers, has just been published by Benjamin Swaim, Esq., of Randolph County. We have looked through the work and have no hesitation in recommending it to public patronage as a most valuable Book. It is highly spoken of by Lawyers of distinction, and must be, we should think, a *sine qua non* to the class of Officers for whose especial benefit it is intended. Besides the original matter, with which it is interspersed, it possesses great merit in its judicious quotations from the authorities, and its satisfactory arrangement of the Forms and general contents. For convenience of reference, the work is divided into Chapters, Alphabetically arranged. Each Chapter consists of three departments: *First*, a summary of the Statute Law, briefly stated. *Secondly*, a concise statement of the points relating to the subject of the Chapter, so far as they are well settled, either by the decisions of the Courts, or by the books of highest authority on the Common Law. And, *thirdly*, all the forms and Precedents, necessary for applying the subject matter of each Chapter, accompanied with abbreviations to render the whole intelligible.—*Raleigh Register.*

*Our Rail Road.*—The Cars are now running to Franklin Depot, 27 miles from this City. By the first of December, if no untoward circumstance occurs, we hope to hear the *Whiz-z-z* of the Locomotive within the limits of our Corporation. Is it not time that steps were taking, for celebrating in an appropriate manner, the consummation of an undertaking so honorable to all concerned, and of such importance to the future well-being of Raleigh?—*Ral. Reg.*

The first lot of new Rice brought to this market is said to be of superior quality, and has been sold for $4 per cwt.

*Wilmington Advertiser.*

We noticed on the wharf the other day twenty or thirty bales of Red Clover hay, very handsomely put up in a compact way, and found on inquiry that they were sent here from a plantation at Rocky point in this county. Some of it was sold at one dollar pr. hundred, while northern hay of a good quality was selling at the same time at from 60 to 65 cents.

*Wilmington Chronicle.*

By way of Cincinnati, and also by an endorsement upon a St. Louis newspaper received at Philadelphia, we have a report of the decease of Col. Joseph M. White, (of Florida,) at St. Louis, on the 19th of this month, of congestive fever.—*Nat. Int.*

*Coming to the Point.*—A meeting of loco focos was held in Wilmington, Del., a few days since, to protest against the issuing of small notes, and to re-iterate their opposition to banking institutions. A number of resolutions had been prepared, "cut and dry," for the occasion; these were, of course, passed. In the mean time some matter of fact genius, prepared and offered the following resolution:

*Resolved*, That the only legal way to put down the Banks is that every individual who owes them should forthwith pay his debt and have no further dealings with them.

There was common sense in this, and the managers of the meeting, unused to dealing in that article, hardly knew what to do. Some "cut" and others "shuffled," till finally the question was taken, and, the State Journal says, the resolution was passed. We take it for granted that the Loco Focos thereabouts who owe the banks anything will immediately pay up, and forswear ever hereafter handling a "bank rag." A happy thing it would be for the banks every where, could there be so glorious a consummation.

*Baltimore Chronicle.*

MARRIED,

On Hay Mount, in this vicinity, on Thursday evening last, by the Rev. Mr. Buxton, THOMAS SANDFORD, Esq., Merchant of Wilmington, to Miss AGNES H. BELL, eldest daughter of Mr. Wm. Bell.

Near Robertsville, S. C., on the 22d ultimo, Mr. JOHN A. McKAY, of Cheraw, to Miss JANE POSTELL, daughter of Rev. James C. Postell.

In Laurenceville, Montgomery county, on Thursday evening the 17th October, by Jno. C. Atkins, Esq. Mr. NATHANIEL KNIGHT, to Miss MARY J. daughter of Capt. Duncan McRae.

Near Laurenceville, on Sunday evening 13th October, by A. Graham, Esq. Mr. THOMAS JEFFERSON PARNELL, to Miss DOROTHY, daughter of Lewis Williamson, Esq.

DIED,

In Guilford County, on the 24th ult., THOMAS GREEN, a Revolutionary Soldier, aged 84 years.

## COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVED, Oct. 30, 31, and Nov. 1st, Henrietta Steam Boat Company's Lighters from the Benjamin Rush, with Goods for Hall & Johnson, C. T Haigh, Joseph Baker, E. W. Willkings, J. R. & D. Gee, Nott & Starr, Geo. W. McDonald, J. Huske & Son, E. J. Hale, J. McArn, C. P. Mallett, B. Beach, P. Taylor, T. S. Lutterloh, Cook & Co. H. Leete, M. V. Jones, H. L. Myrover, A. W. Steel, T. C. Blake. Yarbrough & Ray, R. W. Baily, J. W. Baker, and James Martine, of this place, and for R. W. Fuller, E. McCollum, J. Worth, J. Sumner, Stockton & Hugins, D. Clock, A. Hart, J. Council, Council & Brower, D. Lindsey, A. Lindsey, Marsh & Ingram, Evans & Nettle, J. & R. Sloan, and W. Blalock, of the interior.

DEPARTED, same Lighters, with Cotton Yarn, Cotton, &c. for C. P. Mallett, Benbow & Co. B. Rose, Geo. McNeill, Cook & Co. A. W. Steel, J. McArn, C. T. Haigh, T. S. Lutterloh, and D. B. Robinson & Co.

## Port of Wilmington.

FROM THE WILMINGTON ADVERTISER.

ARRIVALS.

24.—Brig Osage from New York; Schr. Henry Lawrence from do.; Schr. Time from do.; Schr. Susan Ludwig from Barbadoes; Schr. Bianca from Darien, (Geo.)—25.—Brig Baltic from Baltimore.—28.—Brig Grand Turk from New York; Brig Gen. Scott from Philadelphia.—29.—Brig Franklin from Philadelphia; Brig Thorn from Turks Island; Brig Sabra from Surrinam; Brig Fame, (put back in distress;) Schr. Celerity from Philadelphia; Schr. Caroline from Baltimore.

DEPARTURES.

25.—Brig Castel for Providence, (R. Island;) Schr. Wm. Granger for Philadelphia.—26.—Brig Castor for Bermuda; Schr. Southerner for New York.—28.—Brig Tuscan for Martinique; Schr. Mail for Philadelphia.—29.—Schr. Repeater for N. York; Schr. Albion for Philadelphia.


**MATCHLESS SANATIVE.**

THIS invaluable Medicine is for sale by the Subscriber at Temperance Hill Post Office, Moore County, N. C.

JOSIAH T. PHILLIPS.


FAYETTEVILLE MARKET—NOVEMBER 5

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Brandy, peach, | 45 a 50 | Lard, | 12 |
| Ditto, apple, | 40 a 45 | Molasses, | 36 a 40 |
| Bacon, | 11 a 12½ | Nails, cut, | 7½ |
| Beeswax, | 23 a 25 | Sugar, brown, | 8 a 12½ |
| Butter, | 17 a 22 | Lump, | 16 |
| Coffee, | 12½ a 13½ | Loaf, | 18 a 20 |
| Cotton, | 10 a 11 | Salt, | 80 a 90 |
| Cotton Yarn, | 21 a 25 | Sack, | $2 75 a $3 00 |
| Corn, | 65 a 75 | Tobacco, leaf, | 8 a 10½ |
| Candles, F. F. | 18 a 20 | Cotton Bagging | 16 a 20 |
| Flaxseed, $1 10 a $1 25 | | Bale Rope, | 8 a 12 |
| Flour, new | $4½ a $5½ | Wheat, new | $1 |
| Feathers, | 45 | Whiskey, | 40 |
| Iron, | 5½ a 6 | Wool, | 17 a 20 |

WILMINGTON MARKET—NOVEMBER 1.

Turpentine $2 52; Tar 1 20 a 1 25; Steam Mill Lumber 13 00 a 20 00; River Lumber, viz:—Wide Boards 7 00 a 7 50; Flooring 10 00; Scantling 5 00; Timber 5 00 a 7 00; Staves, W. O. rough, none; dressed 35 00; R. O. rough 10 00; Shingles 1 50 a 4 00; Corn 50 a 60; Salt, coarse 45 a 50; Rice 3 75 a 4.

CHERAW MARKET—November 1.

Bacon 11 to 12; Beeswax 20 to 23; Coffee 12½ to 15; Cotton 9 to 10; Corn 75 to 80; Flour 6 to 7; Feathers 40 to 50; Iron 5½ to 6½; Lime 4 to 4½; Molasses 45 to 50; Nails, cut, 7½ to 9; Sugar 10 to 12½; Salt, sack, 3 to 3 25.

NEW YORK MARKET—October 30.

*Cotton.*—The market is unusually dull. The packet arrived yesterday, brings a further decline in the Liverpool market, which will tend to carry down prices. The sales since Saturday have been about 400 bales only within the range of 9¼ a 13¾ cents.

*Flour.*—Prices have been fading for the last few days, and a fall on Western of 27 cents has been submitted to. The news from Europe is not calculated to help the market. Common brand Ohio and Western sold at 5 75, Fancy 6; Georgetown 6 25.

*Naval Stores.*—1000 barrels North C'ty Turpentine sold at 2 87½.


**Fall and Winter GOODS.**

THE Subscriber has received his FALL AND WINTER GOODS, consisting of a large and general assortment of

**DRY GOODS,**

GROCERIES, HARDWARE AND CUTLERY,

Crockery-Ware, Hats, Shoes, Bonnets, &c. &c.,

Which he will sell at the LOWEST PRICES for Cash, or on time to punctual customers,—at his old Stand, South East corner of Market Square.

PETER P. JOHNSON.

*November* 5, 1839. 70tf

**NEW GOODS.**

I AM now receiving, by Steamers Cotton Plant and Henrietta, my entire Stock of FALL AND WINTER

**DRY GOODS.**

GROCERIES,

HARDWARE AND CUTLERY,

Paints, Dye Stuffs, &c. &c.,

*Consisting in part of the following:*

700 SACKS LIVERPOOL SALT,
200 bags Rio and Cuba Coffee,
20 hhds. Porto Rico & St. Croix Sugars,
2000 lbs. Loaf and Lump do,
12 tons Swedes and English Iron,
50 Nova Scotia Grind Stones,
200 pair bright Trace Chains,
100 sides Sole Leather,
100 do. Upper ditto,
Blacksmith's Bellows, Vises, Anvils, Hammers, &c., together with every other article which constitutes a *well assorted* Stock of Goods for the approaching Season,—all of which will be sold very low for Cash, Country Produce, or on time to prompt customers only.

C. J. ORRELL.

*Yellow Brick Buildings, Hay Street.*

*Fayetteville, Nov.* 2, 1839. 70tf

P. S.—Country Merchants will find my Stock worthy their examination. C. J. O.

**Auction and Commission Business.**

THE Subscriber having had considerable experience in the above business, offers his services to his friends and the public as a general AUCTION AND COMMISSION AGENT.

All orders left at his office on Person Street, 1 door West of Bank of Cape Fear, will be attended to.

AMOS KIMBALL.

*Nov.* 5, 1839. 70-tf.

**At Auction.**

ON Thursday Evening at early Candle Light, at Office,

Dry Goods, Hardware, Shoes, Hats, &c. &c.

Particulars in bill of the day.

A. KIMBALL, *Auctioneer.*

*Nov.* 5, 1839. 70-ts.


**State of North Carolina,**

MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

*Superior Court of Law, Fall Term*, 1839.

Elizabeth Ledbetter *vs.* Elias Billingsley and John Billingsley.

Original Attachment levied on the Defendant's undivided interest in the lands belonging to Lias Billingsley, Sen., deceased,—400 acres on Clark's Creek, adjoining Hector Megginson and Edmund Barringer. Also, 136 acres on the waters of Clark's Creek, adjoining Aulay McAulay and others.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendants in this case have removed beyond the limits of this State, so that the usual process of law cannot be served on them: It is therefore Ordered by the Court, That publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, notifying said Elias and John Billingsley of the levy of this Attachment, and requiring them to appear, replevy and plead at the next term of this Court, to be held for the County of Montgomery, at the Court House in Lawrenceville, on the first Monday in March next, or Judgment by default will be entered against them, and the property levied on be condemned to satisfaction of Plaintiff's demand.

Witness, Farq'r Martin, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the first Monday in September, 1839, and of American Independence the 64th year.

[70] FARQ'R MARTIN, *C. S. C.*, By NATH'L KNIGHT, *D. Clk.*

**State of North Carolina,**

MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

*Superior Court of Law, Fall Term*, 1839.

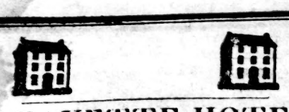
Elizabeth Ledbetter *vs.* Elias Billingsley.

Original Attachment on the undivided interest of the Defendant in the lands of Lias Billingsley, Sen., deceased,—400 acres on the waters of Clark's Creek, adjoining Hector Megginson and Edmund Barringer. Also, 136 acres on the waters of Clark's Creek, adjoining Aulay McAulay and others.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendant, Elias Billingsley, hath removed beyond the limits of this State, so that the usual process of law cannot be served upon him: It is therefore Ordered by the Court, That publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, notifying said Elias Billingsley of the levy of this Attachment, and requiring him to appear, replevy and plead at the next term of this Court, to be held for the County of Montgomery, at the Court House in Lawrenceville, on the first Monday in March next, or Judgment will be entered by default against him, and the property levied on be condemned to the satisfaction of Plaintiff's demand.

Witness, Farq'r Martin, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the first Monday in September 1839, and in the 64th year of American Independence.

[70] FARQ'R MARTIN, *C. S. C.*, By NATH'L KNIGHT, *D. Clk.*



# LAFAYETTE HOTEL,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. CAROLINA.

THIS ESTABLISHMENT will be open after the 1st of August, under the management and direction of the Subscriber. The House has been thoroughly repaired, and will, in a few days, be well furnished; and every effort will be made to render it worthy of patronage.

EDWARD YARBROUGH.

*July* 30, 1839. 56tf

## House of Entertainment.

THE Establishment, formerly occupied by A. F. TOON, Esq., of **ELIZABETHTOWN**, Bladen County, will be opened as a HOUSE OF ENTERTAINMENT, on the 15th of September next, under the management and direction of the Subscriber. The House is in good order, and every effort will be made to render it worthy of patronage.

DAVID LEWIS.

*August* 28, 1839. 60-3m

## J. & J. KYLE

HAVE just received by the late arrivals from the North, a large and splendid assortment of

# DRY GOODS,

*Among which are:*

Superfine Blue, Black, Brown, Olive, Oxford-mixed, Drab, Green and Wine colored CLOTHS,
CASSIMERES, well assorted,
Sattinets, Kentucky Jeans, and Erminets,
Superior Vesting,
278 pieces 3-4 and 6-4 Merinos,
345 do 3-4 and 6-4 Muslin-de-Lane,
1298 do Calicoes, well assorted,
Cambrics, Jaconets, and plain Muslin,
39 bales 3-4, 4-4 and 5-4 Shirting and Sheeting, bleached and brown,
65 pieces super. Silks, well assorted,
Merino, Cashmere and Blanket Shawls,
Muslin-de-Lane Shawls and Scarfs, &c. &c., comprising one of the largest Stocks of Goods ever offered in this State,—all of which being bought at the late sales at the North, will be offered at reduced prices, by wholesale or retail.

*October* 1, 1839. 65tf

## SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.

PETER P. JOHNSON has just received his Spring and Summer GOODS, consisting of a General Assortment of British and American

**DRY GOODS,**
**HATS, SHOES & BONNETS,**

Which he respectfully invites his friends and former customers to call and examine, as his Stock is entirely new.

*April* 20, 1839. 42*tf*

## NEW GOODS.

I AM NOW RECEIVING my Stock of Spring and Summer

# DRY GOODS,

***Groceries, Hardware,***

Paints, Dye Stuffs, Drugs, Medicines, &c. &c.,

All of which will be sold as usual on very liberal terms to *punctual dealers.*

C. J. ORRELL.

*April* 16, 1839. 41tf

THE FARMERS' AND PLANTERS'

# LARGE ALMANAC

**FOR 1840.**

20 GROSS just received and for sale by

C. J. ORRELL.

*Sept.* 17, 1839. 63tf

☞ They may also be had at the Book Store of E. J. HALE.

## SPRING GOODS.

WE have received and are now opening our SPRING SUPPLY, which comprises a large and extensive assortment of

**DRY GOODS,**
**HARDWARE & CUTLERY,**
**Boots and Shoes, Leghorn and Tuscan Bonnets, Fur, Wool and Palm Leaf Hats, Writing and Wrapping Paper, Cotton and Wool Cards, Drugs and Medicines, Paints, &c.**

***Also,***

60 BAGS Rio and Laguira COFFEE,
18 hhds. New Orleans & Porto Rico Sugars,
125 casks Nails,
200 pair bright Traces,
12 qr. casks Malaga and Madeira Wine,
100 dozen Weeding Hoes,
25 do. Patent and Dutch Scythes,
5 hhds. Crockery,
30 boxes Window Glass,
10 do Collins' and King's Axes,

Which we offer at WHOLESALE, at a small advance for Cash, or on time to punctual customers.

NOTT & STARR.

Fayetteville, April 2, 1839. 39tf

## The Subscriber

HAS lately received a GENERAL ASSORTMENT of

# DRY GOODS,

**GROCERIES,**
**Hardware, Hats, Shoes, &c.**

—ALSO—

"Rowland's Mill Saws," Thomastown Lime, (unslacked,) No. 1 and pure White Lead, in Oil, Tanners', Linseed and Winter strained Oil.

H. LEETE,
*Green Street.*

*December* 12, 1838. 23*tf*

## Leather.

THE Subscribers have on hand a fine Stock of LEATHER, consisting of Sole and Upper, Bridle and Harness, Skirting and Grain Kip, Calf, Deer and Sheep Skins, which they will sell low for Cash, or on time to punctual customers. They are prepared to execute with promptness all orders in their line.

Call and examine our Stock before supplying yourselves.

L. S. BELDEN & CO.

*January* 8, 1839. 27tf

## A pair of Horses for sale.

A PAIR OF BAY HORSES, 7 years old, gentle in harness, will be sold low. Apply at this Office.

*October* 1. 1839. 65tf

## J. I. BRYAN,

COMMISSION MERCHANT,

***Wilmington, N. C.***

CONTINUES to give particular attention to the sale of LUMBER and TIMBER, as well as all other Consignments connected with a General Business. He hopes by expeditious sales and prompt returns, to merit a continuance of public patronage.

*Wilmington, August* 1839. 58-*tf*

OLD PORT WINE, (IN BOTTLES.)
ENGLISH DAIRY CHEESE,
LONDON PORTER, and
6 Quarter Casks MADEIRA WINE, ("Constitution" Brand,)—

For Sale by JOHN HUSKE & SON.

*August* 27, 1839. 60-tf.

## French Burr Mill Stones For Wheat, and Cologne Stones for Corn.

HAVING been appointed Agent for the sale of the above Mill Stones in this State, by Messrs. Egenton & Morris, Manufacturers, of Baltimore, I would here inform those wanting the same, that they can be furnished by sending their orders to me at this place. We *warrant* the article to be *genuine;* if it is not, we furnish a new pair in their stead.

C. J. ORRELL,
Brick Buildings, Hay Street.

*Fayetteville, Sept.* 20, 1836. 8*tf*

## NEW *Auction and Commission Store,*

WILMINGTON, N. C.

THE Subscriber, having been appointed one of the Auctioneers of the Town of Wilmington, offers his services to his friends and the public. Having been engaged in the business for a number of years, he feels confident of giving entire satisfaction to those who may confide their business in his hands.

THOS. SANDFORD.

REFER TO
Messrs. Barry & Bryant, } *Wilmington.*
" Dickinson & Morris, }
" E. L. & W. Winslow, } *Fayetteville.*
" Yarbrough & Ray, }
" W. A. Caldwell & Sons, *Charleston.*
" Allibone & Troubat, *Philadelphia.*
James J. Treadwell, Esq., *New York.*

*Sept.* 18, 1839. 63-tf.

## Mr. Colton's Trial.

THE pamphlet, containing the Documents connected with this trial (including 'Presbuteros,') the Defence of Mr. Colton, and the Speeches of Members of the Presbytery, on both sides, will be published at this office on Saturday next. Subscribers will please send for their copies. A few surplus copies only for sale.

E. J. HALE.

Aug. 14, 1839.

## FOR SALE,

**A VALUABLE TRACT OF LAND.**

THE Subscriber wishes to sell that valuable Tract of Land on which he now resides, containing **562 ACRES,** with a comfortable Dwelling House, and all the necessary out-houses, on the road from Fayetteville to Greensborough, 42 miles from Fayetteville, and 14 from Tyson's Bridge, with about 150 acres of cleared Land—the balance well timbered, and nearly all adapted to the culture of Corn, Cotton, Oats, Wheat, Tobacco, &c. Some first rate Meadow Land, which might be made valuable in the production of Hay, as any quantity of that article can be sold for cash on the road.

Persons wishing to purchase a valuable and healthy Residence, would do well to examine the above Land, as it will be sold on accommodating terms. For further particulars, apply to the Subscriber, or John R. Martin, in Fayetteville.

JOSEPH M. BUCHANAN.

*Moore County, Sept.* 11, 1839. 62-tf.

## Land for Sale.

THE LAND belonging to the heirs of Thomas Hadley, dec'd, is offered for SALE. It lies in the County of Cumberland, on the River Road, six miles above the Clarendon Bridge, and contains between 700 and 800 acres. It is well timbered. A very small proportion of the Land has been cleared. As to soil, it is not surpassed in fertility by any in the aforesaid county. It is first rate Corn and Cotton Land. Also, another piece within 3 miles of the Bridge, containing between 40 and 50 acres. Also, an improved LOT of ground in the town of Fayetteville. The several pieces of Land will be shown to those who wish to purchase, by those who live on and near the said Land. Those wishing to purchase, will please to address a line to the subscriber at Stantonsburg, containing their propositions, which will be promptly attended to.

THOMAS HADLEY.

*Fayetteville, Sept.* 6, 1839. 63-tf.

## $80 Reward.

BROKE JAIL, on Sunday night last, a mulatto Boy named ALFRED GOINGS, sometimes called Alfred Terry, who was under confinement as a State's prisoner; and three Negro men belonging to Robert Smith, named DAN, TOM and ABRAM, who were confined for safe keeping.

GOINGS is about 19 years of age, 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, full round face, clothes very ragged.

DAN is about 18 years old, very black, stout chunky built, about 5 feet 6 inches high, wore a flannel shirt, and ragged clothes.

ABRAM is a small fellow, between 20 and 25 years of age, black, 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, has a scar on the left side of his nose. Tom and Abram were purchased by Neill Johnson, in Bladen county.

The above reward will be paid for the apprehension and delivery of all the above prisoners at the Jail in Fayetteville, or $50 for Goings, if secured in any Jail in the State, and $10 for each of the others.

ANGUS McDONALD, *Jailer.*

*Fayetteville, Feb.* 18, 1838. 33*tf*

## WINDOW SASHES PRIMED AND GLAZED,

Venetian Shutter Blinds painted green, Panel Doors primed white, Store and Shop Doors painted in imitation of Oak, &c. &c.,

***Delivered on Ship-board at NEW YORK.***

| | | | *Cents.* |
|---|---|---|---|
| 8 by 10 | best Lake | Dunmore Cylinder glass | 10 pr lig't |
| 9 " 12 | do | do | 15 |
| 10 " 12 | do | do | 17 |
| 10 " 14 | do | do | 22 |
| 10 " 16 | do | do | 24 |
| 10 " 18 | do | do | 27 |
| 11 " 14 | do | do | 24 |
| 11 " 16 | do | do | 27 |
| 11 " 18 | do | do | 30 |
| 12 " 14 | do | do | 28 |
| 12 " 16 | do | do | 32 |
| 12 " 18 | do | do | 36 |
| 12 " 20 | do | do | 38 |
| 12 " 22 | do | do | 40 |
| 13 " 16 | do | do | 34 |
| 13 " 18 | do | do | 38 |
| 13 " 20 | do | do | 42 |
| 13 " 22 | do | do | 46 |
| 14 " 16 | do | do | 36 |
| 14 " 18 | do | do | 40 |
| 14 " 20 | do | do | 44 |
| 14 " 22 | do | do | 48 |

PANEL DOORS—double and single faced, full moulded, with two, four or six panels, 1¼ inch thick, 15 cents per foot, superficial measure, and 25 cents each door for priming; 1½ inch thick, 20 cents per superficial foot, and priming 25 cents.

DOUBLE SASH DOORS—2½ or 3 inches thick, glazed with French glass, three coats of paint, Grained and Varnished, 50 cents per foot, superficial measure.

ROLLING OR STANDING VENETIAN SHUTTER BLINDS—full moulded on both sides, painted green, with three coats of oil paint, with hinges and fastenings furnished complete, one dollar per foot, measuring the height of blind only.

Charges for boxing Sashes, Doors and Blinds, 3 cents per foot for boards used and no other charges added.

J. C. JOHNSON, *Catskill, N. Y.*
E. W. WILLKINGS,
*Agent, Fayetteville.*

*Sept.* 25, 1839. 64-2m.

## UNEXAMPLED MAMMOTH SCHEME!!

THE following details of a SCHEME OF A LOTTERY, to be drawn in December next, warrants us in declaring it to be UNPARALLELED in the history of Lotteries. PRIZES to the amount *have never before been offered* to the public. It is true, there are many blanks, but on the other hand, the extremely low charge of $20 per Ticket—the *Value and Number* of the *Capitals*, and the revival of the good old custom of WARRANTING THAT EVERY PRIZE SHALL BE DRAWN AND SOLD, will, we are sure, give universal satisfaction, and especially to the SIX HUNDRED PRIZE HOLDERS.

☞ To those disposed to adventure, we recommend EARLY APPLICATION being made to us for Tickets—when the Prizes are all sold, Blanks only remain—the first buyers have the best chance.—We, therefore, emphatically say—DELAY NOT! but at once *remit* and *transmit* to us your orders, which shall always receive our immediate attention. Letters to be addressed, and applications made to

**SYLVESTER & CO.,**
156 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

☞ *Observe the Number* **156.**

**$700,000!!!**

**$500,000!!**

**$25,000!!**

6 PRIZES OF
**$20,000!!**

2 PRIZES OF
**$15,000!!**

3 PRIZES OF
**$10,000!!**

GRAND REAL ESTATE AND BANK STOCK

# LOTTERY

OF PROPERTY SITUATED IN NEW ORLEANS.

☞ *The Richest and most Magnificent Scheme ever presented to the Public in this or any other Country.*

**TICKETS ONLY $20.**

Authorized by an act of the Legislative Assembly of Florida, and under the directions of the Commissioners acting under the same.

To be drawn at Jacksonville, Florida, Dec. 1, 1839.

SCHMIDT & HAMILTON, MANAGERS.

SYLVESTER & CO., 156 Broadway, New York, SOLE AGENTS.

NO COMBINATION NUMBERS!!!
100,000 *Tickets, from No.* 1 *upwards, in succession.*

The Deeds of the Property and the Stock transferred in trust to the Commissioners appointed by the said act of the Legislature of Florida, for the security of the Prize-holders.

**SPLENDID SCHEME!!!**

| | |
|---|---|
| 1 Prize—The Arcade—286 feet, 5 inches, 4 lines, on Magazine street; 101 feet, 11 inches, on Natchez street; 126 feet, 6 inches, on Gravier street.—Rented at about $37,000 pr. ann. Valued at | $700,000 |
| 1 Prize—City Hotel—162 ft. on Common street; 146 feet, 6 inches, on Camp street.—Rented at $25,000—Valued at | 500,000 |
| 1 Prize—Dwelling House (adjoining the Arcade) No. 16, 24 feet, 7 inches front on Natchez street.—Rented at $1200—Valued at | 20,000 |
| 1 Prize—Ditto—(Adjoining the Arcade) No. 18, 23 feet front on Natchez street. Rented at $1200—Valued at | 20,000 |
| 1 Prize—Ditto—(Adjoining the Arcade) No. 20, 23 ft. front on Natchez st.—Rented at $1200—Valued at | 20,000 |
| 1 Prize—Ditto—No. 23, North-east corner of Basin & Custom-house street; 40 ft. front on Basin, and 40 feet on Franklin street, by 127 feet deep in Custom-house street.—Rented at $1500—Valued at | 20,000 |
| 1 Prize—Ditto—No. 24, South-west corner of Basin & Custom-house street; 32 ft. 7 inches on Basin, 32 feet, 7 inches on Franklin, 127 feet, 10½ inches deep in front of Custom-house street.—Rented at $1500—Valued at | 20,000 |
| 1 Prize—Ditto—No. 339, 24 feet, 8 inches on Royal street, by 127 feet, 11 inches deep. Rented at $1000—Valued at | 15,000 |
| 1 Prize—250 shares Canal Bank Stock,—$100 each, | 25,000 |
| 1 Ditto—200 ditto Commercial ditto, $100 each, | 20,000 |
| 1 Ditto—150 ditto Mechanics' & Traders',—$100 each, | 15,000 |
| 1 Ditto—100 ditto City Bank, $100 each, | 10,000 |
| 1 Ditto—100 do. Ditto do,—$100 each, | 10,000 |
| 1 Ditto—100 do. Ditto do,—$100 each, | 10,000 |
| 1 Ditto—50 ditto Exchange Bank, $100 each, | 5,000 |
| 1 Ditto—50 do. Ditto do,—$100 each, | 5,000 |
| 1 Ditto—25 ditto Gas Light Bank, $100 each, | 2,500 |
| 1 Ditto—25 do. Ditto do,—$100 each, | 2,500 |
| 1 Ditto—15 ditto Mechanics' & Traders'—$100 each, | 1,500 |
| 1 Ditto—15 do. Ditto do,—$100 each, | 1,500 |
| 20 Ditto—each 10 shares of the Louisiana State Bank, $100 each, each Prize $1,000, | 20,000 |
| 10 Ditto—each 2 shares of $100 each, each Prize $200, of the Gas Light Bank, | 2,000 |
| 200 Ditto—each 1 share of $100, of the Bank of Louisiana, | 20,000 |
| 200 Ditto—each 1 share of $100, of the New Orleans Bank, | 20,000 |
| 150 Ditto—each 1 share of $100 of the Union Bank of Florida | 15,000 |
| 600 Prizes. | $1,500,000 |

**Tickets $20—No Shares.**

The whole of the Tickets, with their Numbers, as also those containing the Prizes, will be examined and sealed by the Commissioners appointed under the Act, previously to their being put into the wheels. One wheel will contain the whole of the Numbers, the other will contain SIX HUNDRED PRIZES, and the first 600 Numbers that shall be drawn out, will be entitled to such PRIZE as may be drawn to its number, and the fortunate holders of such Prizes will have such property transferred to them immediately after the Drawing, *unincumbered, and without any deduction!*

*May* 7, 1839. 45-t1D

***Blanks for sale at this Office.***

## For Sale,

300 BUSHELS *HAIR* for Plastering, &c., to be had at the Fayetteville Tannery.

L. S. BELDEN & CO.

*September* 11, 1838. 10tf

## Crockery.

500 DOZEN TEAS, 350 dozen Plates, 250 dozen Tumblers,

Just received and for sale by

PETER P. JOHNSON.

*April* 20, 1839. 42*tf*

GREEN'S

# STRAW CUTTER.

THIS newly invented machine, which has received the highest encomiums in this country and in Europe, will cut two bushels of provender in a minute, or 500 lbs. in an hour, and with much less force than the common machines. A few just received for sale by

WILLIAM McINTYRE.

ALSO,

## Freeborn's Patent Plough

A SUPPLY of this highly approved PLOUGH, always kept on hand, together with the Castings, by WM. McINTYRE.

*Fayetteville, March* 19, 1839. 37-1Y

## MEDICAL COLLEGE,

IN RICHMOND, VIRGINIA.

THE next Winter Term of Lectures in the Medical Department of Hampden Sydney College, at Richmond, will commence on Monday, October 21st, 1839, and continue until the last of February following.

AUG'S L. WARNER, M. D., Professor of Surgery and Surgical Anatomy.

JNO. CULLEN, M. D., Professor of Theory and Practice of Medicine.

TH. JOHNSON, M. D., Professor of Anatomy and Physiology.

L. W. CHAMBERLAYNE, M. D., Professor of Materia Medica and Therapeutics.

R. L. BOHANNAN, M. D., Professor of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children.

SOCRATES MAUPIN, M. D., Professor of Chemistry and Pharmacy.

The College Infirmary, attached to the College Building, has been in successful operation for the last eight months, and furnishes constantly a number of interesting Medical and Surgical Cases,—to which the Student has access at all hours.

The College Infirmary, together with the Alms House, Penitentiary and Armory, (which are all under the charge of two of the Professors,) will afford the student an opportunity of witnessing the various diseases incident to a Southern climate. The abundance of materials for Anatomical purposes, and the reduced price at which they are furnished, will enable the student to acquire an intimate knowledge of the anatomy of the human body, and the use of Surgical Instruments.

During the last Winter Course of Lectures, from the number of Surgical cases admitted into the Infirmary, the Professor of Surgery was enabled to exhibit before the class nearly all the important Surgical operations upon the *living subject;* and from the growing popularity of the Infirmary, there is reason to believe that hereafter the Surgical cases in the House will greatly increase.

Good Boarding, including fuel, lights, servant's attendance, &c. can be obtained in this city for *Four Dollars* per week.

We are authorized to state that a full Course of Lectures in this Institution will be received as equivalent to one in the following Medical Schools: University of Pennsylvania. Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia, Medical College of the State of South Carolina, Transylvania University, Lexington, Kentucky; University of Maryland, &c. &c.

The Professor of Anatomy will open the Dissecting rooms of the College on the first of October.

AUG'S L. WARNER, M. D.,
*Dean of the Medical Faculty*

Richmond, May 17th, 1839. 47—6m.

## MOFFAT'S Vegetable Life Pills, and Phœnix Bitters.

The Life Pills are recommended for Dyspepsia, and diseases of the Stomach and Bowels, generally. Rheumatism, Dropsy, Gravel, Worms, Asthma, Consumption, Ulcers, Sores, Piles, &c. &c.

The Bitters are said to be an infallible remedy for Fevers and Agues, determination of blood to the head, Indigestion, &c. &c.

For sale at the Fayetteville Book Store.

*Feb.* 12, 1839.

## DR. G. R. PHELPS' COMPOUND TOMATO PILLS,

(ENTIRELY VEGETABLE,)

*A new and valuable remedy for all diseases arising from impurities of the Blood, Morbid Secretions of the Liver and Stomach;*

Also, a substitute for Calomel, as a Cathartic in Fevers, and all Bilious diseases, and for ordinary Family Physic.

THIS popular Medicine, which has received such general approbation as a remedy for Dyspepsia, Bilious and Acid Stomachs, Jaundice, Heartburn, Costiveness, Headache, &c. &c., and which is now prescribed by many of the most respectable Physicians, is for sale at the Fayetteville Book Store.

*March* 8, 1839. 36tf

SOUTHERN TONIC.
COSTER & COXE.

## AGUE AND FEVER,

And every symptom of general Debility, speedily and permanently cured by

**COSTER & COXE'S**
ORIGINAL
# SOUTHERN TONIC.

COSTER & COXE, the inventors of this celebrated medicine, from a long residence in the South, and from the nature of their vocation, have been brought immediately in contact with the Ague and Fever in its most obstinate forms, and have frequently been compelled to witness the entire want of success in the practice of the most skilful Physicians. The usual and popular mode of treating this disease has been, first to evacuate the stomach and bowels, and then resort to the use of Tonics—of which class of Medicines a very great variety have been recommended to the Public—all of which have had their advocates, and that which has been by far the most popular one, has been Peruvian Bark and its preparations, particularly that of *Quinine.* There are insurmountable objections to the administration of Quinine, as to most individuals, (when carried to a salutary point,) it produces a roaring in the ears, nausea, and a headache, very similar to a bilious headache; and when it effects a cure it is seldom permanent. It was the hope of avoiding this state of things that induced us to try the "Southern Tonic," and we are happy to say that its success has surprised *even us.* As there is no Arsenic, Mercury, or any thing *in the least* hurtful to the human constitution in it, there can be no objection to the administration of the Southern Tonic to the most tender infant; indeed it will be found the most delicate and effective medicine known in those cases of Disorganized Stomach and Bowels, and of general debility which so frequently present themselves in children.

☞ A supply of the above Medicine has been received, on consignment, at the Book Store, Fayetteville, N. C. Price $1 per bottle, or 9 per dozen.

## GEORGIA INSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY.

**At Augusta.**

CAPITAL, ONE MILLION OF DOLLARS, Of which $627,000 is paid in, and invested in Bank Stocks, and the balance in a course of payment, by monthly instalments.

THE undersigned as agents of the above Company, will insure Houses and Goods against loss by fire, in any part of this State, and will also take river risks between Fayetteville and Wilmington and any port on the coast.

STARK & PEARCE.

*Fayetteville, Sept.* 12, 1837. 58tf

## An highly important caution to the Public.

*"Cave ne titubes."—Beware of falling.*

DOCTOR EVANS, 100 Chatham street, takes the present opportunity of tendering his most unfeigned acknowledgments to the numerous patients (afflicted with the various form of disease incident to humanity) who have committed themselves to his care, and he has the satisfaction of knowing from many living evidences, that his remedies have removed or relieved their respective maladies, as far as lies within the compass of human means. How distressing to the afflicted is DYSPEPSIA OR INDIGESTION, poisoning all the sources of his enjoyment, and leading in many instances to the miseries of hypocondriacism. Long as it has been made the subject of inquiry by medical authors, it remains involved in much obscurity. *Jaundice, Diarrhœa,* Cholera and Colic, also performs a conspicuous part in the drama of morbid affections. Dr. Evans has been singularly successful in the treatment of the above complaints by remedies drawn from the researches of the most eminent physicians in Europe. He has also had vast experience and success throughout the whole family of delicate diseases, all of which are for the most part aggravated by, and rooted in the constitution, by the CONSPIRACIES OF MERCURIAL MURDERERS, UNPRINCIPLED, UNEDUCATED AND UNPRACTISED in any art save that of attempting to lead the credulous on the road to ruin. Dr. Evans' Office is supplied with the choicest remedies from foreign markets, and compounded on the most scientific principles; a physician is always in attendance, and all those who come there in the hour of need will go off rejoicing.

Dr. Wm. Evans' Medical Office, 100 Chatham Street, New York.

A PERFECT CURE OF ASTHMA, FIFTY FOUR YEARS STANDING,

*Effected by the treatment of Dr. Wm. Evans.*

This is to certify, that I was attacked with the Asthma in the ninth year of my age, and from that time until the present year, a period of 54 years, I have been subject to that disease. For the last five years, I had it almost incessantly—not being exempt from it more than twenty-four hours at any one time. I had consulted the most skilful physicians, and tried many remedies without any relief. In June last, I commenced using Dr. Wm. Evans' Vegetable Medicine, not with the expectation of effecting a cure, for I believed my case hopeless and my dissolution near, but with the hope of obtaining momentary relief.—Before I had used two packages, I was entirely relieved, and I have not been attacked with it since. I can now say that I am permanently cured of the disease, and I can confidently recommend it to all who are afflicted with this distressing complaint.

SARAH SIMMONS,
*Nov.* 16. *Prince George Co., Va.*

LIVER COMPLAINT, 10 YEARS' STANDING.

Mrs. Hannah Browne, wife of Joseph Browne, North Sixth street, Williamsburg, afflicted the last ten years with the Liver Complaint, completely restored to health through the treatment of Dr. Wm. Evans. Symptoms—Habitual constipation of the bowels, total loss of appetite, excruciating pain of the epigastric region, great depression of spirits, languor, and other symptoms of extreme debility, disturbed sleep, inordinate flow of the menses, pain in the right side, could not lie on her left side without an aggravation of the pain, urine high coloured, with other symptoms indicating great derangement in the functions of the liver.

Mrs. Browne was attended by three of the first physicians, but received but little relief from their medicine, till Mr. Browne procured some of Dr. Wm. Evans' invaluable preparations, which effectually relieved her of the above distressing symptoms, with others, which it is not so essential to intimate.

JOSEPH BROWNE.

*City and County of New York, ss:*

Joseph Browne, Williamsburg, Long Island, being duly sworn, did depose and say that the facts as set forth in the within statement, to which he has subscribed his name, are just and true.

JOSEPH BROWNE.

Sworn to before me, this 4th day of January, 1837.

PETER PINCKNEY, *Com. of Deeds.*

*Another recent test of the unrivalled virtue of Dr. Wm. Evans' Medicines.*

DYSPEPSIA, 10 YEARS' STANDING.

Mr. J. McKenzie, 176 Stanton street, was afflicted with the above complaint for 10 years, which incapacitated him at intervals, for the period of six years, in attending to his business, restored to perfect health under the treatment of Dr. Wm. Evans.

*The principal symptoms were*—A sense of distention and oppression after eating, distressing pain in the pit of the stomach, nausea, impaired appetite, giddiness, palpitation of the heart, great debility and emaciation, depression of spirits, disturbed rest, sometimes a bilious vomiting and pain in the right side, an extreme degree of languor and faintness, any endeavor to pursue his business, causing immediate exhaustion and weariness.

Mr. McKenzie is daily attending his business, and none of the above symptoms have recurred since he used the medicine. He is now a strong and healthy man.

He resorted to myriads of remedies, but they were all ineffectual. He is willing to give any information to the afflicted respecting the inestimable benefit rendered to him by the use of Dr. Wm. Evans' medicine.

REMARKABLE CASE OF ACUTE RHEUMATISM, with an Affection of the Lungs, cured under the treatment of Dr. Wm. Evans, 100 Chatham street, New York.

Mr. Benjamin S. Jarvis, 13 Centre st., Newark, N. J., afflicted for four years with severe pains in all his joints, which were always increased on the slightest motion, the tongue preserved a steady whiteness; loss of appetite, dizziness in his head, the bowels commonly very costive, the urine high coloured, and often profuse sweating, unattended by relief. The above symptoms were also attended with considerable difficulty of breathing, with a sense of tightness across the chest, likewise a great want of due energy in the nervous system.

The above symptoms were entirely removed, and a cure effected by Dr. Wm. Evans.

BENJ S. JARVIS.

Sworn to, November 25, 1836, before William Saul, Notary Public, 96 Nassau street, New York.

A SEVERE CASE OF PILES CURED AT 100 CHATHAM STREET.

Mr. Daniel Spinning of Shrewsbury, Eden Town, New Jersey, was severely afflicted with Piles for more than 20 years. Had had recourse to medicines of almost every description, also the advice of several eminent Physicians, but never found the slightest relief from any source whatever, until after he called on Dr. Evans, of 100 Chatham street, New York, and procured some medicine from him, from which he found immediate relief, and subsequently a perfect cure

*Also, Dr. W. Evans' SOOTHING SIRUP, for Children Teething, prepared by himself.*

AGENTS.

E. J. HALE, Fayetteville, North Carolina,
Wm. M. Mason, Raleigh,
H. D. Machen, Washington,
James M. Redmund, Tarborough,
S. Hall, Newbern,
F. S. Marshall, Halifax,
Sportwood & Robertson, Petersburg, Va.,
C. Hall, Norfolk, and
A. Duval, Richmond.

*January* 1, 1839. 26-*eow*1Y

## Rowand's Tonic Mixture,

AN INFALLIBLE CURE FOR AGUE AND FEVER.

A FRESH SUPPLY of this valuable Medicine, just received from the Manufactory at Philadelphia. For sale at the Fayetteville Book Store, price $9 per dozen, or $1 per bottle.

*October* 5, 1839.

## GOELICK'S MATCHLESS SANATIVE,

FOR sale at Mudlick, Chatham County, N. C., by ROBERT WOODY, P. M.

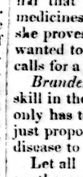
And at Pittsborough, Chatham County, N. C., by JOSEPH SMALL, P. M.

*February* 1, 1839. 32*tf*

## TO THE AFFLICTED.

**Hadlock's Vegetable Powder and Sirup,**

*For Diseases of the Lungs, Liver Complaints, Dyspepsia, Coughs, Colds, &c.*




The operation of this Medicine is particularly mild and safe. It promotes a gentle and healthy perspiration, and checks morbid and pernicious sweatings, relieves chronic affections and congestion of the lungs, assuages cough, promotes a free and mild expectoration, removes pains from the chest, relieves asthmatic or difficult respiration, corrects obstinate costiveness, and leaves the bowels in a regular and healthy state. Those painful symptoms which indicate diseased lungs readily yield to this certain remedy, when seasonably resorted to, and it restores the patient to the bodily vigor which that wasting disorder, the consumption, it left to its natural operation, so surely destroys.

☞ For sale by the Proprietor, on Hillsborough street, and at the Store of James H. Hooper.

The Proprietor has received the following testimony from the Rev. Simeon Colton, a gentleman well known:—

TO THE PUBLIC.

Mr. James Hadlock has for some time been in the practice of preparing vegetable powder and sirup for diseases of the lungs, coughs, colds, &c which have been extensively used in and about Fayetteville, N. C., as well as in other places, by people who have suffered under those and similar complaints. They have acquired a high reputation, and are considered by many as superior to any other medicine for the above-named diseases. And I have reason to believe from my own experience, and from the effects of the medicine, as used in my family, that it is highly valuable, while its operation is mild and safe. It is recommended to all who may be laboring under the complaints named, to give it a thorough trial, and it is confidently believed that there will be no disappointment in the result.

SIMEON COLTON,
*Principal of the Donaldson Academy.*

*Fayetteville, Feb.* 18, 1839. 37*tf*

## CLEANSE AND PURIFY THE BODY.

THE operation of the principles of PURGATION being allowed to be one of the greatest utility in the cure and prevention of disease, it is of the greatest consequence to ascertain what medicine is capable of producing the DESIRED EFFECT, in the easiest, and at the same time in the most effectual manner.

We no longer believe that inflammations of any kind can be cured by abstracting our life—OUR BLOOD. It is now well understood that an inflammation is a wise ORDINANCE OF NATURE, a signal that she requires the assistance of purgative medicines, to ease her of the oppressive burden which she proves by the high fever and strong pulse, is wanted to be removed. In other words, the body calls for a vegetable cleansing.

*Brandeth's Vegetable Universal Pills* require no skill in their administration. The printed direction only has to be observed, and they prescribe the just proportion of the dose to the magnitude of the disease to be cured.

Let all persons read the following opinion of a gentleman who well knows the qualities of these pills.

BRANDETH'S PILLS.

This medicine is acknowledged to be one of the most valuable ever discovered, as a purifier of the blood and fluids. It is superior to Sarsaparilla, whether as a sudorific or alterative. It stands infinitely before all the preparations or combinations of Mercury. Its purgative properties are alone of incalculable value—for these pills may be taken daily FOR ANY PERIOD, and instead of weakening by the cathartic effect, they add strength, by taking away the cause of weakness. There is no good MERCURY does, which these pills do not likewise. But they have none of the miserable effects of that DEADLY SPECIFIC. The TEETH are not injured—the BONES and limbs are not paralyzed—no.—But in the stead of these distressing symptoms, new life and consequent animation, is evident in every movement of the body. Brandeth's Pills are indeed A UNIVERSAL REMEDY; for they cure opposite diseases. They cure *Inflammation* and *Chronic Rheumatism!* They cure *Diabetes* and *Strangury!* They cure *Dysentery* and *Constitutional Costiveness!* They will cure all these apparently opposite diseases, BECAUSE they CLEANSE and PURIFY the blood, provided, however, nature is not beyond all human ASSISTANCE. Four years this medicine has now been before the public in the United States. Wherever it has been introduced, it has superseded all other remedies.

Dr. Brandeth's offices in New York are 241, Broadway, 185, Hudson street, and 276, Bowery, between Prince and Houston streets.

*South Carolina Office*—70, Meeting st., Charleston.

The only agent in Wilmington is Mr. S. M. WEST, who has the pills for sale, at 25 cents per box, with full directions.

*OBSERVE,* ☞ *Druggists are never made agents.*

☞BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.☜

Agent for Fayetteville, Mr. MICHAEL McGARY.

June 7, 1839. 52-1Y.

PETERS'S VEGETABLE

# PILLS.

THESE PILLS are no longer among those of doubtful utility. They have passed away from the hundreds that are daily launched upon the tide of experiment, and now stand before the public as high in reputation, and as extensively employed in all parts of the United States, the Canadas, Texas, Mexico, and the West Indies, as any medicine that has ever been prepared for the relief of suffering man. They have been introduced wherever it was found possible to carry them, and there are but few towns that do not contain some remarkable evidences of their good effects. The certificates that have been presented to the proprietor exceed twenty thousand—upwards of five hundred of which are from regular practising Physicians, who are the most competent judges of their merits.

Often have the cures performed by this medicine furnished subjects for editorial comment, in various newspapers and journals; and it may with truth be asserted that no medicine of the kind has ever received testimonials of higher value than this.

They are in general use as a family medicine, and there are thousands of families who declare they are never satisfied unless with a supply always at hand.

They have no rival in curing and preventing Bilious Fevers, Fever and Ague, Dyspepsia, Liver Complaints, Sick Head-ache, Jaundice, Asthma, Dropsy, Rheumatism, Enlargement of the Spleen, Piles, Cholic, Female Obstructions, Heart-burn, Furred Tongue, Nausea, Distension of the Stomach and Bowels, Incipient Diarrhœa, Flatulence, Habitual Costiveness, Loss of Appetite, Blotched or Sallow Complexion, and in all cases of Torpor of the Bowels, where a cathartic or an aperient is needed. They are exceedingly mild in their operation, producing neither nausea, griping, nor debility.

☞ These extraordinary and justly celebrated Pills are sold at the Fayetteville Bookstore, and in all the principal towns in the State. Retail price, 50 cents per box.

*May* 1, 1839. 45-1Y